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• THE TUDOR SHAKESPEARE •



• CORIOLANUS •

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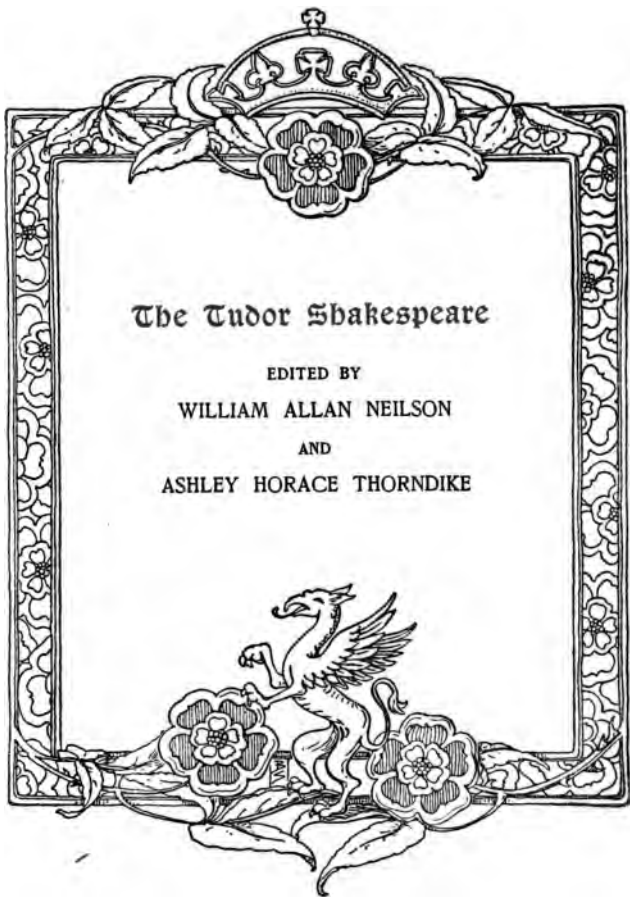
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The Tudor Shakespeare

EDITED BY

WILLIAM ALLAN NEILSON

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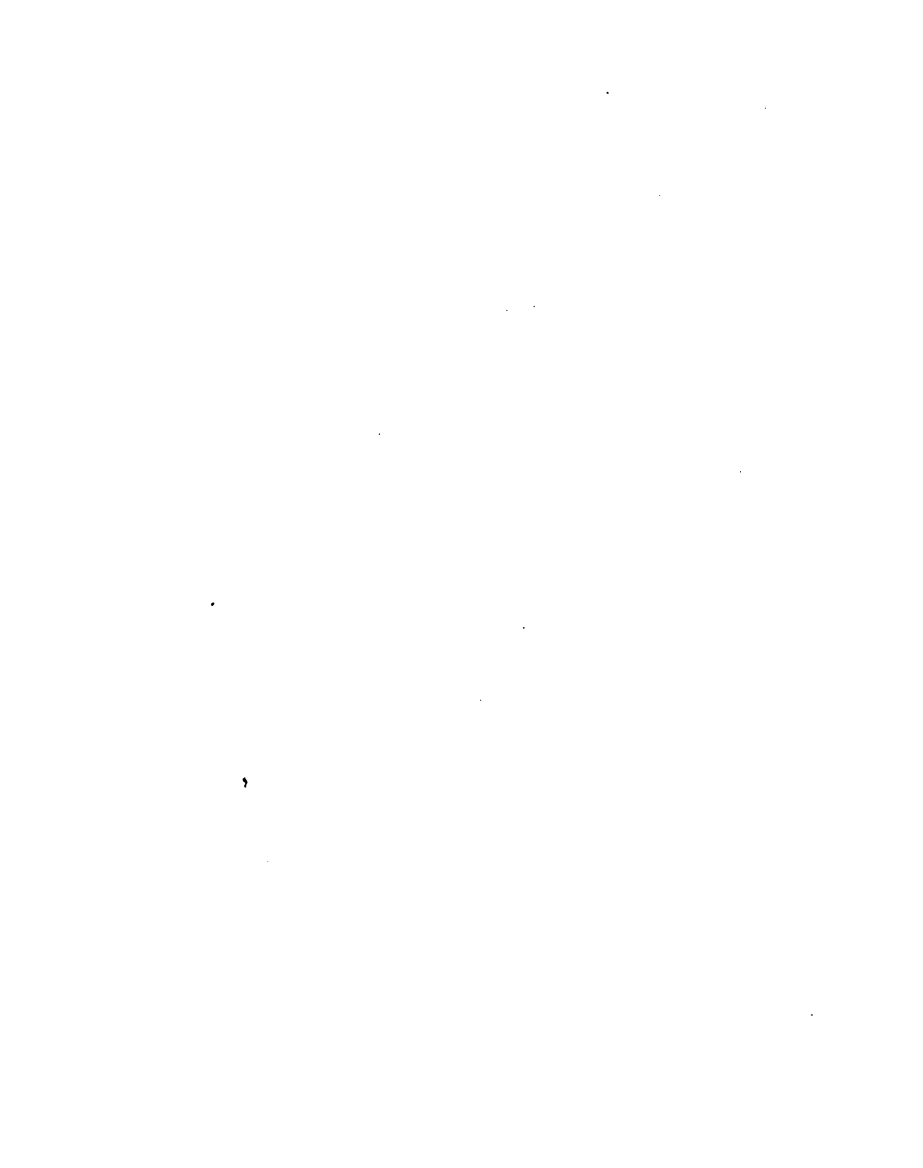
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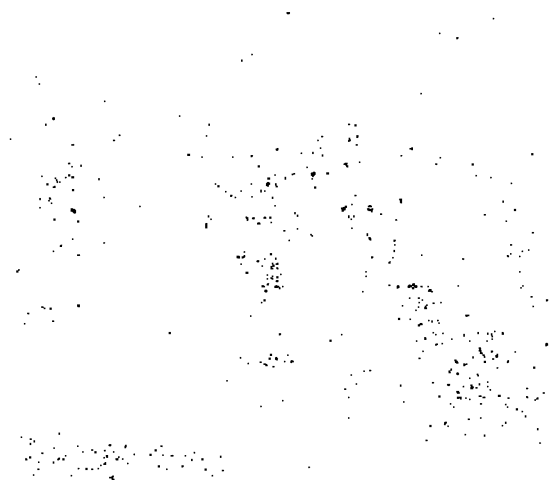
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18



THE TUDOR

SHAKESPEARE

The Tragedy of
Coriolanus

EDITED BY

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OF ILLINOIS



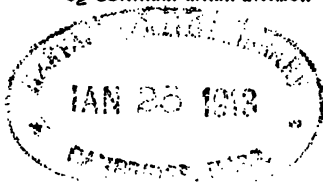
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Introduction

Text. — *Coriolanus* was printed for the first time in the Folio of 1623. This edition, of which the readings are frequently difficult and corrupt, is the sole original authority, and constitutes accordingly the basis of the present text.

Date of Composition. — By the general consent of editors the date has been fixed between 1608 and 1610. The external evidence is of the flimsiest. For some points of Menenius's story of the belly and the members which are not found in Plutarch it has been conjectured that Shakespeare was indebted to a version of the tale which appears in Camden's *Remains*, published in 1605. Those who have supported a date prior to 1609 have relied mainly upon a supposed allusion to *Coriolanus*, II. ii. 105, in Jonson's *The Silent Woman*, acted in 1609: "Well, Dauphine, you have lunched your friends of the better half of the garland" (V. i — Truewit's last speech). The arguments based on the dearth of 1608-1609, the mulberry planting of 1609, and the change of a word in the Plutarch of 1612 are too slight independently to bear any weight. The internal evidence, however, — the closeness of structure, the occasional curttness and even crabbedness of style, the abundance of lines with weak and double endings — points unmistakably towards a date near the end of the period of the great tragedies.

Source of the Plot. — The ultimate source of the play lies in the uncertain twilight of legend behind the dawn of Roman history.¹ According to the accepted tradition, the life of Coriolanus falls in the period following the expulsion of the Tarquins; and his candidacy for the consulship in the year 491 B.C. The early accounts are extremely meager, and they differ widely in important points. Fabius, the oldest Roman annalist, writing in the time of Hannibal, reports that Coriolanus lived on in exile into old age. Cicero, though aware of a diverse story, has him commit suicide. Livy is uncertain as to the mode of his death. In his somewhat detailed narrative, Volturnia is the wife; Veturia is the mother; and Tullus Aufidius is represented by Attius Tullus. The account of Dionysius of Halicarnassus, the Greek historian on whom Plutarch seems chiefly to depend, tallies fairly well with that of Livy.

All the records of earlier writers, however, appear but as scant and shadowy outlines beside the mellow and imperishable masterpiece of Plutarch of Chæronea (born 50 A.D.). A biographer of Shakespearean insight, he grasped the central issues, breathed affluent humanity upon the scattered shreds of tradition, and created the towering Roman hero whom we know. By a double stroke of good fortune Plutarch's great collection of biographies became accessible to Shakespeare in a version which did honor to the original. The first praise for the modernization of this classic is due to Jaques Amyot, Grand Almoner of France and Bishop of Auxerre, who in 1559 published

¹ For an examination of the historical sources of Plutarch see Mommsen's *Römische Forschungen*, Bd. II, Berlin, 1879.

his French translation in a style to which Montaigne awarded the palm. In 1579 Thomas North, one of the noblest masters of Elizabethan prose, rendered Amyot's work into English.¹ Three other editions appeared in Shakespeare's lifetime — in 1595, 1603, and 1610-1612.

The relationship between the tragedy and *The Life of Caius Martius Coriolanus* in North's *Plutarch* is remarkably close. On a casual comparison one might be tempted to assert that Shakespeare merely translates his material from the biographical to the dramatic form. He adds scarcely a stroke to the richly detailed characterization of the hero, and he is anticipated in the names and at least a hint of the nature of virtually all the other actors. The main incidents — the struggle between the classes, the siege of Corioli and the disposition of the battle, the candidacy for the consulship, the banishment, the union with Tullus Aufidius, the siege of Rome, the embassy of friends and family, the compromise, the conspiracy of the Volscians — all these are to be found in the original. Furthermore, the essence of the tragedy for Plutarch no less than for Shakespeare is moral rather than political; the strife of patricians and populace is but as the sound of drums and cymbals accompanying the conflict in the spirit of the protagonist. Finally, Shakespeare takes over from North's translation many passages almost word for word, including parts of some of the finest speeches. It is not more than

¹ For a reprint of the complete work see George Wyndham's edition in six volumes in the Tudor Translations; see also *Shakespeare's Plutarch* by W. W. Skeat, and the useful edition of the *Life of Coriolanus* by R. H. Carr (Clarendon Press).

justice to say that he must share his triumph with two brilliant coadjutors, North and Plutarch.

Yet there is a great gulf between biographical narration and dramatic action. Examined more narrowly, *Coriolanus* reveals everywhere as compared with Plutarch — in suppression as well as in addition, in compression, emphasis, and intensification — a more exigent mind controlling a far more difficult art, a genius of higher pitch evoking a far more complex harmony.

Thus at the beginning of the play Shakespeare condenses the three popular uprisings recorded by Plutarch into one, because that suffices for his purpose. In Plutarch the banishment of Coriolanus follows some time after his failure to secure the consulship and in consequence of his opposition to a free distribution of corn. Shakespeare makes the banishment fall on his hero at the pinnacle of glory, hot on the heels of his candidacy. The omens and supernatural visions following the exile and made prominent by Plutarch, Shakespeare suppresses in the interest of the sternly realistic mood in which he has conceived the drama. He makes no use of "Martius Coriolanus' crafty accusation of the Volscians," perhaps thinking it inconsistent with the fiery frankness of his hero. He transfers the scene of the Volscian conspiracy from Antium to Corioli in the interest of tragic irony. His are the speeches of citizens and officers interpreting the mind of the people; the dialogue of servants in the house of Aufidius; the household scene between Volumnia, Virgilia, and Valeria; the effective scene in which Coriolanus reveals his poignant physical repugnance to exhibiting his scars to the

people; the scene in which Coriolanus's family and friends entreat him to temporize and assume humility; the scene in which Menenius is rebuffed. Most important of all is his development of the minor characters. Menenius, save for a hint two or three lines long, is his own creation. He replaces the vague "children" of Plutarch by the delightful sketch of the young Marcius. He subdues Valeria, who is the real heroine of the original, and brings Volumnia into the foreground, transforming her from a tearful suppliant into a matron of heroic mould and temper — such a woman as Cato would have a Roman mother. He disposes all the persons of the play in such a way that like so many mirrors they reflect the countenance of the hero and flash their light back upon his face.

The more closely these alterations are studied — the list is by no means exhaustive — the more indispensable they appear, and the more clearly it becomes evident that Shakespeare did not, as some of the elder commentators declared, take Plutarch over bodily and exactly, but, highly as he prized his material, transformed it to his own uses, dealt with it freely, imaginatively, creatively in his own imperial way.

That there was no saving grace in the subject is sufficiently illustrated by the fate of the several continental plays on the same theme. Among these may be mentioned Calderon's curiously anachronistic piece, *Las Armas de la Hermosura*; Alexandre Hardy's *Coriolan*, published in 1626; Urbain Chevreau's *Coriolan*, 1638; *Le véritable Coriolan* by Chapoton, 1638; Gaspard Abeille's *Coriolan* presented in 1676; Chaligny des Plaines' *Coriolan* presented in 1722; and the *Coriolan* of La Harpe, 1784.

Relations to Contemporary Drama. — The English stage had of course long been familiar with various periods of Roman history when *Coriolanus* appeared. A play now lost, *Julius Sesar*, performed at court two years before Shakespeare's birth, was herald to a series of attempts to present dramatically the life of the most popular hero of antiquity. In the neighborhood of 1588 Thomas Lodge drew upon North's *Plutarch* for *The Wounds of Civil War*, a play dealing in the loose style of the old chronicle history with the affairs of Marius and Sulla. An endeavor to treat classical subjects in classical form — in the fashion of Seneca — appears in the Countess of Pembroke's *Tragedy of Antonie*, printed in 1592, and in Daniel's companion piece, *Cleopatra*, printed in 1594. Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* is assigned to about the year 1600. In 1603, Heywood presented in a popular and typically Elizabethan vulgarization the ancient Roman story of the rape of Lucrece. In the same year was produced Marston's turgid tragedy of *Sophonisba*, printed in 1606 with some contemptuous allusions to the historical pedantry of honest Ben. Certain parallelisms might be shown between characters and situations in *Sophonisba* and *Coriolanus*. An important union of learned theory and professional stagecraft not found among aristocratic amateurs and university playwrights takes place in Jonson's *Sejanus*, also acted in 1603. About five years later Shakespeare was at work on *Antony and Cleopatra*.

Though *Coriolanus* is thus obviously the product of an extended dramatic evolution sustained by a popular demand for subjects drawn from ancient history, it would be

difficult to demonstrate in this case any specific indebtedness on Shakespeare's part to his predecessors in the Roman field. Having himself previously leaved upon North's *Plutarch* for *Julius Caesar* and *Antony and Cleopatra*, he was his own greatest predecessor in the choice of a Roman theme. *Julius Caesar* stands at the beginning of his great tragic period, and is not fairly to be brought into comparison with the other two plays. The notable differences in handling as between the nearly contemporaneous *Antony and Cleopatra* and *Coriolanus* are probably to be explained rather by Shakespeare's innate and profound sense of propriety and the exigencies of his material than by any alteration in his theory or external impulse. From his fellow dramatists of the romantic tradition certainly the author of *Othello* had at this time little to learn of technique. It is tempting to conjecture, though impossible to prove, that the classical precept and example of Jonson strengthened Shakespeare's movement in this period toward a somewhat austere realism, — helping to determine in *Coriolanus* the restriction of comic by-play, the severity of style, the close knitting of parts, the rigorous unity of action. His conception of tragic character, however, clearly owed nothing to the exasperated author of *Sejanus* and *Catiline*.

Stage History. — *Coriolanus* was resuscitated and remodeled after the Restoration by Nahum Tate, who saw "in some Passages, no small Resemblance with the busie Faction of our own time." Tate's attempt at timeliness is visible in his alteration of the title to *The Ingratitude of a Commonwealth, or the Fall of Caius Martius Coriolanus*.

(1682). The most significant changes in the play itself are in the fifth act, where the dramatist strains for crude sensation by accumulating upon the original assassination of the hero the horrors of Virgilia's suicide, the murder of Menenius, the torture of young Martius, the killing of Aufidius, and the madness of Volumnia. In the isolated fall of the hero in Shakespeare's version there is something of sacrificial solemnity; Tate's conception of terror is well characterized by a line which he puts into the mouth of the improved *Coriolanus*:

" Convulsions! Feavers! blewest Pestilence! "

In November, 1719, the unsuccessful version of the poetaster and criticaster John Dennis, known as *The Invader of his Country or the Fatal Resentment*, was presented three times on the stage of Drury Lane, the leading part being taken by Booth. Dennis endeavored to bring the old and barbarous Elizabethan tragedy of Shakespeare into conformity with the dramatic ideals of his own very polite and learned age. He held, like many critics of his time, that Shakespeare was a great genius seriously handicapped by ignorance of the rules. He felt that *Coriolanus* was particularly faulty in failing to observe the principle of poetic justice: " The Good must never fail to prosper, and the Bad must be always punish'd: Otherwise the Incidents, and particularly the Catastrophe which is the grand Incident, are liable to be imputed rather to chance, than to Almighty Conduct and to Sovereign Justice. The want of this impartial Distribution of Justice makes the *Coriolanus* of Shakespeare to be without Moral " (*On the Dramas and Writings of Shakespeare*, 1711). Besides kill-

ing Aufidius to equalize the punishment, Dennis mars the political scenes, adds some low comedy, and underscores the love interest.

Because of its influence upon the stage versions of Shakespeare it is necessary to mention here Thomson's posthumous tragedy of *Coriolanus*, brought out in 1749 at the Covent Garden Theater. This is a new play founded not on Plutarch, but on Livy and Dionysius of Halicarnassus. Attius Tullus replaces Aufidius; Veturia is the name given to Coriolanus's mother; and Volumentia is represented as his wife. Valeria does not appear. Another feature of interest is the introduction into the Volscian camp of the philosophical Galesus. Thomson's version is much more "regular" than that of Dennis. It retains no trace of the virtues of Shakespeare. All the rich variety of speech, the fulness of characterization, the vivid incidents, the shifting moods and humors are rejected in favor of a frigid decorum in style and persons, and an idle pomp of declamation. This singularly lifeless tragedy was presented ten times. The old print reproduced in the present volume¹ shows James Quin with flowing locks posing as Coriolanus in high-plumed bonnet and a curious close-bodied garment with a short, stiff, widely-flaring skirt; on her knees before him Peg Woffington as Veturia, voluminous in crinoline.

Coriolanus or the Roman Matron, an amalgamation of Thomson and Shakespeare attributed to Thomas Sheridan

¹ Through the courtesy of the Dramatic Museum of Columbia University.

and first brought out on the Dublin stage, was produced at the Theater Royal in Covent Garden in December, 1754. Galesus, Volusius, and Veturia, which part was played by Peg Woffington, are taken over from Thomson. An edition of the tragedy published in 1780 includes a portrait of Sheridan in the character of Coriolanus.

A second combination of Thomson and Shakespeare, arranged by John Kemble under the same title, was produced by him at Drury Lane in February, 1789. The first three acts deviated little, except by omission, from Shakespeare. Thomson supplied the opening of the fourth, and a considerable element of the fifth act. The part of Volunnia, now restored to its original position, was assumed by Mrs. Siddons, and Coriolanus was taken by Kemble.

With these two great tragic actors in the leading rôles, Shakespeare may be said — according to the testimony of such critics as Lamb and Hazlitt — to have inherited his very wishes and the buildings of his fancy so far as stage representation is concerned. In them the grand classical style of acting culminated, and Coriolanus was probably Kemble's greatest, as it was certainly his most celebrated, impersonation. Under his management a considerable impulse was given toward propriety in costume and scenic effect. By their stateliness of bearing and sustained nobility of manner, both he and his illustrious sister reminded their audiences of antique statuary. Kemble played Coriolanus at intervals for nearly thirty years, and in that character made his reluctant and triumphant farewell to the stage at Covent Garden, June 23, 1817.

On January 24, 1820, Edmund Kean, whose flexible and fiery genius broke down the classical tradition of the Kembles, appeared at Drury Lane in the first modern production of *Coriolanus* with the text of Shakespeare restored; but his temper and stature were unequal to the part. The most plausible English successor of Kemble in this rôle was Macready, who made his appearance as *Coriolanus* in 1819, and kept the play on the stage during the next generation. In America Edwin Forrest impersonated the ardent yet statuesque Roman with great distinction and success. Edwin Booth, like Kean and Garrick, apparently felt himself by nature unqualified for the part. Sir Henry Irving studied the piece for many years, intending an elaborate production to be supervised by Alma Tadema; but his costly revival, finally brought out in 1901, was unsuccessful. Since about the middle of the last century *Coriolanus* seems to have wanted both an actor and an audience.

Interpretation. — Modern readers and critics often unconsciously view the drama through a kind of historical mist interposed by the rise of republican institutions. In the light of democratic hope, not unmingled with democratic cant, *Coriolanus* has frequently been regarded as essentially a one-sided presentation of the claims of aristocratic versus popular government. "This noble drama," Mrs. Inchbald remarks in the preface to the acting version included in the *British Theater* (1808), "has been withdrawn from the theater of late years, for some reasons of state. When the lower order of people are in good plight, they will bear contempt with cheerfulness, and

even with mirth; but poverty puts them out of humour at the slightest disrespect. Certain sentences in this play are, therefore, of dangerous tendency at certain times, though at other periods they are welcomed with loud applause." Charles Gildon, a stout Whig of Queen Anne's time who believes that "the People were never in the Wrong, but once," declares that "Our Poet seems fond to lay the Blame on the People, and everywhere is representing the Inconstance of the People, but this is contrary to Truth" (*Remarks on the Plays of Shakespear*, 1710). On the other hand Nahum Tate, a man of different kidney, revives *Coriolanus*, as we have seen, in the time of Charles II, "to Recommend Submission and Adherence to establish Lawful Power, which, in a word, is Loyalty."

In spite of the irresistible attraction of *Coriolanus* to political philosophers, it is extremely doubtful whether Shakespeare wrote the play with any political purpose whatsoever. It does not of course settle the question to point out that he presents the virtues and vices of Coriolanus, the demagoguery of the tribunes, and the mobility of the populace substantially as they appear in Plutarch. It is a material consideration, however, that he betrays, like Plutarch, by his emphasis upon a minute characterization of the hero an overwhelming interest in the specific moral and psychological problem before him. In other words, both Shakespeare and his original are profound and impartial students of human nature. In both the primary instinct is representative and artistic. The Greek biographer does not write to debate the issues of *classes*; he writes to depict an individual.

virtues, defects, and idiosyncrasies, and to exhibit the relationship existing between the various qualities of his nature and the critical acts of his life. There, too, for Shakespeare lies the heart of the matter.

We can be certain that he felt the dramatic value of the strife between patricians and plebeians in the elucidation of his hero's personality, in the externalization of his character; but we cannot say with assurance that he felt it to be a question of great intrinsic interest. Coriolanus, to be sure, is vehemently interested in it, and gives his views of popular government in no mincing terms. But the other side of the argument is not really presented at all. It has been urged that this omission is due to Shakespeare's aristocratic prejudices, and this would be a fair charge if he had written the play with a political purpose. It is much more likely, however, that the omission is due to artistic economy. It is not necessary to debate the issues between patricians and plebeians, because the tragedy does not turn on them. It turns in Shakespeare, as in Plutarch, not upon political issues, but upon personal defects; it turns upon the intemperate pride, the fiery cholera, the inflexibility of Coriolanus. He might have secured the consulship, if he could have asked for it ingratiatingly. He might have held his political opinions as long and as stoutly as he chose, provided only that on necessary occasions he could have held his tongue. He was not, strictly speaking, overthrown by populace, trib-
- or Volscians. The rocks on which he split were,
the defects of his own qualities. He was
no steadfast valor, by his too sturdy

self-respect, by the too passionate unity and sincerity of his nature.

This point deserves emphasis, for it is of the essence of the tragedy. *Coriolanus* is not, as a recent writer of distinction declares, a tragedy of pride of birth, of a hero who never rises above the immediate emotion, "at heart the basest of human creatures." It is, on the contrary, the tragedy of the uncompromising idealist. The emotion which suffuses him is the foam and spray of the tide of opposition breaking in vain against his inviolable principles. The keynote of his character is struck in that splendid speech in which, under tremendous pressure from his friends, he has been rehearsing the never-acted scene of his submission to the people:

I will not do't,
Lest I surcease to honour mine own truth
And by my body's action teach my mind
A most inherent baseness.

It is a serious mistake to consider birth the principal source of the pride of *Coriolanus*. Like Burke, he holds to the presumption that lofty bearing, political wisdom, and disinterested virtue are most likely to be found in a class elevated by fortune above the base compliances of necessity and long habituated to the exercise of power. So far his pride of birth extends. But like modern democrats — not demagogues — he believes that these qualities are the only qualifications for government; he does not for a moment rest his claim to esteem upon the accidents of rank and inheritance. His self-respect rests upon the fundamentally democratic basis of his actual achievements.

It is likewise a mistake to regard Coriolanus's war against his own country as proof of a nature essentially base. An ancient commentator might have referred this terrible crime to the saying that whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. The act clearly proceeds not from the man's essential nature, which was noble, but from a nature temporarily transformed by blinding passion kindled by insufferable outrage. Plutarch with penetrating subtlety describes the mood of Coriolanus in exile as one of profound sorrow in the disguise of a kind of ecstasy of wrath: "For when sorow (as you would saye) is set a fyre, then it is converted into spite and malice. . . . And this is the cause why the chollericke man is so altered, and mad in his actions, as a man set a fyre with a burning agewe." And Shakespeare follows Plutarch here: the sullen and silent Coriolanus sitting down before the gates of Rome is a man smoldering in rage and transformed beyond the recognition of his dearest friends. If this scene represented the essential nature of the hero, we should have no tragedy.

According to both Plutarch and Shakespeare, the tragedy of Coriolanus is the failure of a high, sincere, and splendid character who cannot discipline his virtues to live in tolerable relations with either the vices or the virtues of his fellows. His integrity is so complete, his convictions so inflexible, his sincerity so perfect as to be solitary and unsocial. His qualities, good in the abstract and in isolation, betray in society a cutting and evil edge, and clash with other and conflicting good qualities. Curiously enough Shakespeare seems to allow the unphilosophical

Aufidius to make the final scrupulously careful analysis of his hero's merits and defects, and to state the fundamental issues:

Whether 'twas pride,
 Which out of daily fortune ever taints
 The happy man; whether defect of judgement,
 To fail in the disposing of those chances
 Which he was lord of; or whether nature,
 Not to be other than one thing, not moving
 From the casque to the cushion, but commanding peace
 Even with the same austerity and garb
 As he controll'd the war; but one of these, —
 As he hath spices of them all — not all, —
 For I dare so far free him, — made him fear'd;
 So, hated; and so, banish'd: but he has a merit
 To choke it in the utterance. *So our virtues*
Lie in the interpretation of the time;
 And power, unto itself most commendable,
 Hath not a tomb so evident as a chair
 To extol what it hath done.
 One fire drives out one fire; one nail, one nail;
Rights by rights falter, strengths by strengths fail.

The Tragedy of Coriolanus

[DRAMATIS PERSONÆ

CAIUS MARCIUS, afterwards CAIUS MARCIUS CORIOLANUS.

TITUS LARTIUS, }
COMINIUS, } generals against the Volscians.

MENENIUS AGRIPPA, friend to Coriolanus.

SICINIUS VELUTUS, }
JUNIUS BRUTUS, } tribunes of the people.

Young MARCIUS, son to Coriolanus.

A Roman Herald.

TULLUS AUFIDIUS, general of the Volscians.

Lieutenant to Aufidius.

Conspirators with Aufidius.

A Citizen of Antium.

Two Volscian Guards.

VOLUMNIA, mother to Coriolanus.

VIRGILIA, wife to Coriolanus.

VALERIA, friend to Virgilia.

Gentlewoman, attending on Virgilia.

Roman and Volscian Senators, Patricians, Ædiles, Lictors, Soldiers,
Citizens, Messengers, Servants to Aufidius, and other Attendants.

SCENE: *Rome and the neighbourhood; Corioli and the neighbourhood;*
Antium.]

The Tragedy of Coriolanus

ACT FIRST

SCENE I

[Rome. A street.]

Enter a company of mutinous Citizens, with staves, clubs, and other weapons.

1. *Cit.* Before we proceed any further, hear me speak.

All. Speak, speak.

1. *Cit.* You are all resolv'd rather to die than to famish? 5

All. Resolv'd, resolv'd.

1. *Cit.* First, you know Caius Marcius is chief enemy to the people.

All. We know 't, we know 't.

1. *Cit.* Let us kill him, and we'll have corn at our own price. Is't a verdict? 10

All. No more talking on't; let it be done. Away, away!

2. *Cit.* One word, good citizens.

4 **The Tragedy of Coriolanus** Act I

1. *Cit.* We are accounted poor citizens, the patricians good. What authority surfeits on would relieve us; if they would yield us but the superfluity while it were wholesome, we might guess they relieved us humanely; but they think we are too dear. The leanness that afflicts us, the object of our misery, is as an inventory to particularize their abundance; our sufferance is a gain to them. Let us revenge this with our pikes, ere we become rakes; for the gods know I speak this in hunger for bread, not in thirst for revenge. 20
2. *Cit.* Would you proceed especially against Caius Marcius?
- All.* Against him first; he's a very dog to the commonalty.
2. *Cit.* Consider you what services he has done for his country? 30
1. *Cit.* Very well; and could be content to give him good report for't, but that he pays himself with being proud.
- [2. *Cit.*] Nay, but speak not maliciously. 35
1. *Cit.* I say unto you, what he hath done famously, he did it to that end. Though soft-conscienc'd men can be content to say it was for his country, he did it to please his mother, and to be partly proud; which he is, even to *the altitude* of his virtue. 40

Sc. I *The Tragedy of Coriolanus*

5

2. *Cit.* What he cannot help in his nature, you account a vice in him. You must in no way say he is covetous.

1. *Cit.* If I must not, I need not be barren of accusations; he hath faults, with surplus, to tire in repetition. (*Shouts within.*) What shouts are these? The other side o' the city is risen; why stay we prating here? To the Capitol!

All. Come, come. 50

1. *Cit.* Soft! who comes here?

Enter Menenius Agrippa.

2. *Cit.* Worthy Menenius Agrippa, one that hath always lov'd the people.

1. *Cit.* He's one honest enough; would all the rest were so! 55

Men. What work's, my countrymen, in hand? Where go you

With bats and clubs? The matter? Speak, I pray you.

2. *Cit.* Our business is not unknown to the Senate. They have had inkling this fortnight what we intend to do, which now we'll show 'em in deeds. They say poor suitors have strong breaths; they shall know we have strong arms too. 60

6 **The Tragedy of Coriolanus** Act I

Men. Why, masters, my good friends, mine honest neighbours,

Will you undo yourselves? 65

2. Cit. We cannot, sir, we are undone already.

Men. I tell you, friends, most charitable care
Have the patricians of you. For your wants,
Your suffering in this dearth, you may as well
Strike at the heaven with your staves as lift
them 70

Against the Roman state, whose course will on
The way it takes, cracking ten thousand curbs
Of more strong link asunder than can ever
Appear in your impediment. For the dearth,
The gods, not the patricians, make it, and 75
Your knees to them, not arms, must help. Alack,
You are transported by calamity
Thither where more attends you, and you slander
The helms o' the state, who care for you like fathers
When you curse them as enemies. 80

2. Cit. Care for us! True, indeed! They ne'er
car'd for us yet: suffer us to famish, and their
store-houses cramm'd with grain; make edicts
for usury, to support usurers; repeal daily
any wholesome act established against the 85
rich, and provide more piercing statutes
daily, to chain up and restrain the poor. If
the wars eat us not up, they will; and there's
all the love they bear us.

Sc. I **The Tragedy of Coriolanus** 7

Men. Either you must 90

Confess yourselves wondrous malicious,
Or be accus'd of folly. I shall tell you
A pretty tale. It may be you have heard it ;
But, since it serves my purpose, I will venture
To stale 't a little more. 95

2. *Cit.* Well, I'll hear it, sir ; yet you must not
think to fob off our disgrace with a tale ; but,
an't please you, deliver.

Men. There was a time when all the body's members
Rebell'd against the belly, thus accus'd it : 100

That only like a gulf it did remain
I' the midst o' the body, idle and unactive,
Still cupboarding the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the rest, where the other in-
struments

Did see and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel, 105
And, mutually participate, did minister
Unto the appetite and affection common
Of the whole body. The belly answer'd —

2. *Cit.* Well, sir, what answer made the
belly ? 110

Men. Sir, I shall tell you. With a kind of smile,
Which ne'er came from the lungs, but even thus —
For, look you, I may make the belly smile
As well as speak — it tauntingly replied
To the discontented members, the mutinous parts 115
That envied his receipt ; even so most fitly

As you malign our senators for that
They are not such as you.

2. Cit. Your belly's answer? What!
The kingly-crowned head, the vigilant eye,
The counsellor heart, the arm our soldier, 120
Our steed the leg, the tongue our trumpeter,
With other muniments and petty helps
In this our fabric, if that they —

Men. What then?
'Fore me, this fellow speaks! What then? what
then?

2. Cit. Should by the cormorant belly be restrain'd, 125
Who is the sink o' the body, —

Men. Well, what then?

2. Cit. The former agents, if they did complain,
What could the belly answer?

Men. I will tell you.
If you'll bestow a small — of what you have
little — 129

Patience a while, you'st hear the belly's answer.

2. Cit. Ye're long about it.

Men. Note me this, good friend;
Your most grave belly was deliberate,
Not rash like his accusers, and thus answered:
"True is it, my incorporate friends," quoth he,
"That I receive the general food at first 135
Which you do live upon; and fit it is,
Because I am the store-house and the shop

2. Cit. I the great toe! Why the great toe? 160

Men. For that, being one o' the lowest, basest, poorest,
Of this most wise rebellion, thou goest foremost;
Thou rascal, that art worst in blood to run,
Lead'st first to win some vantage.
But make you ready your stiff bats and clubs; 165
Rome and her rats are at the point of battle,
The one side must have bale.

Enter Caius Marcius.

Hail, noble Marcius!

Mar. Thanks. What's the matter, you dissentious
rogues,
That, rubbing the poor itch of your opinion, 169
Make yourselves scabs?

2. Cit. We have ever your good word.

Mar. He that will give good words to thee will flatter
Beneath abhorring. What would you have, you
curs,
That like nor peace nor war? The one affrights
you,
The other makes you proud. He that trusts to
you,
Where he should find you lions, finds you hares; 175
Where foxes, geese. You are no surer, no,
Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,
Or hailstone in the sun. Your virtue is
To make him worthy whose offence subdues him,

Sc. I **The Tragedy of Coriolanus**

11

And curse that justice did it. Who deserves
greatness 180

Deserves your hate ; and your affections are
A sick man's appetite, who desires most that
Which would increase his evil. He that depends
Upon your favours swims with fins of lead
And hews down oaks with rushes. Hang ye !
Trust ye ? 185

With every minute you do change a mind,
And call him noble that was now your hate,
Him vile that was your garland. What's the
matter,

That in these several places of the city
You cry against the noble Senate, who, 190
Under the gods, keep you in awe, which else
Would feed on one another ? What's their seek-
ing ?

Men. For corn at their own rates ; whereof, they say,
The city is well stor'd.

Mar. Hang 'em ! They say !
They'll sit by the fire, and presume to know 195
What's done i' the Capitol ; who's like to rise,
Who thrives, and who declines ; side factions,
and give out

Conjectural marriages ; making parties strong,
And feebling such as stand not in their liking
Below their cobbled shoes. They say there's
grain enough ! 200

Would the nobility lay aside their ruth
 And let me use my sword, I'd make a quarry
 With thousands of these quarter'd slaves, as high
 As I could pick my lance.

Men. Nay, these are almost thoroughly persuaded ; 205
 For though abundantly they lack discretion,
 Yet are they passing cowardly. But, I beseech you,
 What says the other troop ?

Mar. They are dissolv'd, hang 'em !
 They said they were an-hungry ; sigh'd forth
 proverbs,
 That hunger broke stone walls, that dogs must
 eat, 210
 That meat was made for mouths, that the gods
 sent not
 Corn for the rich men only. With these shreds
 They vented their complainings ; which being
 answer'd,
 And a petition granted them, — a strange one
 To break the heart of generosity, 215
 And make bold power look pale, — they threw
 their caps
 As they would hang them on the horns o' the
 moon,
 Shouting their emulation.

Men. What is granted them ?

Mar. Five tribunes to defend their vulgar wisdoms,
 Of their own choice. One's Junius Brutus, 220

Com. You have fought together?

Mar. Were half to half the world by the ears and he
Upon my party, I'd revolt, to make
Only my wars with him. He is a lion
That I am proud to hunt.

1. Sen. Then, worthy **Marcus**,
Attend upon **Cominius** to these wars. 241

Com. It is your former promise.

Mar. Sir, it is ;
And I am constant. **Titus Lartius**, thou
Shalt see me once more strike at **Tullus'** face.
What, art thou stiff? Stand'st out?

Lart. No, **Caius Marcus** ;
I'll lean upon one crutch and fight with t'other, 246
Ere stay behind this business.

Men. O, true-bred !

[*1. Sen.* Your company to the Capitol ; where, I
know,

Our greatest friends attend us.

Lart. [*To Com.*] Lead you on.

[*To Mar.*] Follow **Cominius** ; we must follow you ; 250
Right worthy you priority.

Com. Noble **Marcus** !

[*1. Sen.* [*To the Citizens.*] Hence to your homes ;
begone !

Mar. Nay, let them follow.

The **Volsces** have much corn ; take these rats
thither

Opinion that so sticks on Marcius shall 275
Of his demerits rob Cominius.

Bru. Come.

Half all Cominius' honours are to Marcius,
Though Marcius earn'd them not, and all his faults
To Marcius shall be honours, though indeed
In aught he merit not.

Sic. Let's hence, and hear 280
How the dispatch is made, and in what fashion,
More than his singularity, he goes
Upon this present action.

Bru. Let's along. *Exeunt.*

SCENE II

[*Corioli. The Senate-house.*]

Enter Tullus Aufidius with Senators of Corioli.

1. Sen. So, your opinion is, Aufidius,
That they of Rome are ent'red in our counsels
And know how we proceed.

Auf. Is it not yours?
What ever have been thought on in this state,
That could be brought to bodily act ere Rome 5
Had circumvention? 'Tis not four days gone
Since I heard thence; these are the words:—I
think
I have the letter here; yes, here it is:—

[*Reads.*] "They have press'd a power, but it is not known

Whether for east or west. The dearth is great ;
The people mutinous ; and it is rumour'd, 11
Cominius, Marcius your old enemy,
Who is of Rome worse hated than of you,
And Titus Lartius, a most valiant Roman,
These three lead on this preparation 15
Whither 'tis bent. Most likely 'tis for you ;
Consider of it."

1. Sen. Our army's in the field.
We never yet made doubt but Rome was ready
To answer us.

Auf. Nor did you think it folly
To keep your great pretences veil'd till when 20
They needs must show themselves ; which in the
hatching,
It seem'd, appear'd to Rome. By the discovery
We shall be short'ned in our aim, which was
To take in many towns ere almost Rome
Should know we were afoot.

2. Sen. Noble Aufidius, 25
Take your commission ; hie you to your bands ;
Let us alone to guard Corioli.
If they set down before 's, for the remove
Bring up your army ; but, I think, you'll find
They've not prepar'd for us.

Auf. O, doubt not that.

I speak from certainties. Nay, more, 31
 Some parcels of their power are forth already,
 And only hitherward. I leave your honours.
 If we and Caius Marcius chance to meet,
 'Tis sworn between us we shall ever strike 35
 Till one can do no more.

All. The gods assist you !

Auf. And keep your honours safe !

1. *Sen.*

Farewell.

2. *Sen.*

Farewell.

All. Farewell.

Exeunt.

SCENE III

[*Rome. A room in Marcius' house.*]

*Enter Volumnia and Virgilia: they set them down on
 two low stools, and sew.*

Vol. I pray you, daughter, sing ; or express your-
 self in a more comfortable sort. If my son
 were my husband, I should freelier rejoice in
 that absence wherein he won honour than in
 the embracements of his bed where he would 5
 show most love. When yet he was but ten-
 der-bodied and the only son of my womb, when
 youth with comeliness pluck'd all gaze his way,
 when for a day of kings' entreaties a mother
 should not sell him an hour from her behold- 10
 ing, I, considering how honour would become
 such a person, that it was no better than pic-

ture-like to hang by the wall, if renown made it not stir, was pleas'd to let him seek danger where he was like to find fame. To a cruel war I sent him; from whence he return'd, his brows bound with oak. I tell thee, daughter, I sprang not more in joy at first hearing he was a man-child than now in first seeing he had proved himself a man. 15

Vir. But had he died in the business, madam; how then? 20

Vol. Then his good report should have been my son; I therein would have found issue. Hear me profess sincerely: had I a dozen sons, each in my love alike and none less dear than thine and my good Marcius, I had rather had eleven die nobly for their country than one voluptuously surfeit out of action. 25

Enter a Gentlewoman.

Gent. Madam, the Lady Valeria is come to visit you.

Vir. Beseech you, give me leave to retire myself. 30

Vol. Indeed, you shall not.

Methinks I hear hither your husband's drum,
See him pluck Aufidius down by the hair,
As children from a bear, the Volsces shunning him.
Methinks I see him stamp thus, and call thus: 35
"Come on, you cowards! you were got in fear,

Though you were born in Rome." His bloody
brow

With his mail'd hand then wiping, forth he goes,
Like to a harvest-man that's task'd to mow
Or all or lose his hire. 40

Vir. His bloody brow! O Jupiter, no blood!

Vol. Away, you fool! it more becomes a man
Than gilt his trophy. The breasts of Hecuba,
When she did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier
Than Hector's forehead when it spit forth blood 45
At Grecian sword, contemning. Tell Valeria,
We are fit to bid her welcome. *Exit Gent.*

Vir. Heavens bless my lord from fell Aufidius!

Vol. He'll beat Aufidius' head below his knee
And tread upon his neck. 50

Enter Valeria, with an Usher and Gentlewoman.

Val. My ladies both, good day to you.

Vol. Sweet madam.

Vir. I am glad to see your ladyship.

Val. How do you both? You are manifest house-
keepers. What are you sewing here? A fine 55
spot, in good faith. How does your little
son?

Vir. I thank your ladyship; well, good ma-
dam.

Vol. He had rather see the swords and hear a drum 60
than look upon his schoolmaster.

Val. O' my word, the father's son. I'll swear, 'tis
 a very pretty boy. O' my troth, I look'd upon
 him o' Wednesday half an hour together; has
 such a confirm'd countenance. I saw him run 65
 after a gilded butterfly; and when he caught
 it, he let it go again; and after it again; and
 over and over he comes, and up again; catch'd
 it again; or whether his fall enrag'd him, or
 how 'twas, he did so set his teeth and tear it. 70
 O, I warrant, how he mammock'd it!

Vol. One on 's father's moods.

Val. Indeed, la, 'tis a noble child.

Vir. A crack, madam.

Val. Come, lay aside your stitchery; I must have 75
 you play the idle housewife with me this after-
 noon.

Vir. No, good madam; I will not out of doors.

Val. Not out of doors!

Vol. She shall, she shall. 80

Vir. Indeed, no, by your patience; I'll not over
 the threshold till my lord return from the
 wars.

Val. Fie, you confine yourself most unreasonably.
 Come, you must go visit the good lady that 85
 lies in.

Vir. I will wish her speedy strength, and visit her
 with my prayers; but I cannot go thither.

Vol. Why, I pray you?

Vir. 'Tis not to save labour, nor that I want 90
love.

Val. You would be another Penelope : yet, they
say, all the yarn she spun in Ulysses' absence
did but fill Ithaca full of moths. Come ; I
would your cambric were sensible as your 95
finger, that you might leave pricking it for
pity. Come, you shall go with us.

Vir. No, good madam, pardon me ; indeed, I will
not forth.

Val. In truth, la, go with me ; and I'll tell you 100
excellent news of your husband.

Vir. O, good madam, there can be none yet.

Val. Verily, I do not jest with you ; there came
news from him last night.

Vir. Indeed, madam ? 105

Val. In earnest, it's true ; I heard a senator speak
it. Thus it is : the Volsces have an army
forth ; against whom Cominius the general is
gone, with one part of our Roman power.
Your lord and Titus Lartius are set down be- 110
fore their city Corioli ; they nothing doubt pre-
vailing and to make it brief wars. This is true,
on mine honour ; and so, I pray, go with us.

Vir. Give me excuse, good madam ; I will obey
you in everything hereafter. 115

Vol. Let her alone, lady. As she is now, she will
but disease our better mirth.

Sc. IV *The Tragedy of Coriolanus* 23

Val. In troth, I think she would. Fare you well,
then. Come, good sweet lady. Prithee,
Virgilia, turn thy solemnness out o' door, and go 120
along with us.

Vir. No, at a word, madam ; indeed, I must not.
I wish you much mirth.

Val. Well, then, farewell. *Exeunt.*

SCENE IV

Before Corioli.

*Enter, with drum and colours, Marcius, Titus Lartius,
Captains and Soldiers. To them a Messenger.*

Mar. Yonder comes news. A wager they have met.

Lart. My horse to yours, no.

Mar. 'Tis done.

Lart. Agreed.

Mar. Say, has our general met the enemy ?

Mess. They lie in view ; but have not spoke as yet.

Lart. So, the good horse is mine.

Mar. I'll buy him of you.

Lart. No, I'll nor sell nor give him ; lend you him
I will 6

For half a hundred years. Summon the town.

Mar. How far off lie these armies ?

Mess. Within this mile and half.

Mar. Then shall we hear their 'larum, and they ours.
Now, Mars, I prithee, make us quick in work, 10

That we with smoking swords may march from
hence
To help our fielded friends! Come, blow thy
blast.

*They sound a parley. Enter two Senators with others on
the walls.*

Tullus Aufidius, is he within your walls?

1. *Sen.* No, nor a man that fears you less than he,
That's lesser than a little. [*Drum afar off.*]
Hark! our drums 15
Are bringing forth our youth. We'll break our
walls,
Rather than they shall pound us up. Our gates,
Which yet seem shut, we have but pinn'd with
rushes;
They'll open of themselves. [*Alarum afar off.*]
Hark you, far off!
There is Aufidius; list, what work he makes 20
Amongst your cloven army.

Mar. O, they are at it!

Lart. Their noise be our instruction. Ladders, ho!

Enter the army of the Volsces.

Mar. They fear us not, but issue forth their city.
Now put your shields before your hearts, and fight
With hearts more proof than shields. Advance,
brave Titus! 25

Sc. IV **The Tragedy of Coriolanus** 25

They do disdain us much beyond our thoughts,
Which makes me sweat with wrath. Come on, my
fellows!

He that retires, I'll take him for a Volsce,
And he shall feel mine edge. [Exit.]

*Alarum. The Romans are beat back to their trenches.
Re-enter Marcius, cursing.*

Mar. All the contagion of the south light on you, 30
You shames of Rome! you herd of — Boils and
plagues
Plaster you o'er, that you may be abhorr'd
Further than seen, and one infect another
Against the wind a mile! You souls of geese,
That bear the shapes of men, how have you run 35
From slaves that apes would beat! Pluto and
hell!
All hurt behind! Backs red, and faces pale
With flight and agued fear! Mend and charge
home,
Or, by the fires of heaven, I'll leave the foe
And make my wars on you. Look to't; come
on! 40
If you'll stand fast, we'll beat them to their wives,
As they us to our trenches followed.

*Another alarum. [The Volsces fly,] and
Marcius follows them to the gates.*

So, now the gates are open; now prove good seconds.

'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,
Not for the fliers. Mark me, and do the like. 45

Enters the gates.

1. Sol. Fool-hardiness; not I.

2. Sol.

Nor I.

Marcus is shut in.

1. Sol. See, they have shut him in.

Alarum continues.

All.

To the pot, I warrant him.

Re-enter Titus Lartius.

Lart. What is become of Marcus?

All.

Slain, sir, doubtless.

1. Sol. Following the fliers at the very heels,
With them he enters; who, upon the sudden, 50
Clapp'd to their gates. He is himself alone,
To answer all the city.

Lart.

O noble fellow!

Who sensibly outdares his senseless sword,
And, when it bows, stands up. Thou art left,
Marcus;

A carbuncle entire, as big as thou art, 55
Were not so rich a jewel. Thou wast a soldier
Even to Cato's wish, not fierce and terrible
Only in strokes; but, with thy grim looks and

Sc. V The Tragedy of Coriolanus 27

The thunder-like percussion of thy sounds,
Thou mad'st thine enemies shake, as if the
world 60

Were feverous and did tremble.

Re-enter Marcius, bleeding, assaulted by the enemy.

1. Sol.

Look, sir.

Lart.

O, 'tis Marcius !

Let's fetch him off, or make remain alike.

They fight, and all enter the city.

SCENE V

[Corioli. A street.]

Enter certain Romans, with spoils.

1. Rom. This will I carry to Rome.

2. Rom. And I this.

3. Rom. A murrain on't ! I took this for
silver.

Exeunt. Alarum continues still afar off.

Enter Marcius and Titus Lartius with a Trumpet.

Mar. See here these movers that do prize their hours 5
At a crack'd drachma ! Cushions, leaden spoons,
Irons of a doit, doublets that hangmen would
Bury with those that wore them, these base slaves,
Ere yet the fight be done, pack up. Down with
them !

SCENE VI

[Near the camp of Cominius.]

Enter Cominius, as it were in retire, with soldiers.

Com. Breathe you, my friends; well fought. We
are come off

Like Romans, neither foolish in our stands,
Nor cowardly in retire. Believe me, sirs,
We shall be charg'd again. Whiles we have
struck,

By interims and conveying gusts we have heard
The charges of our friends. Ye Roman gods! 6
Lead their successes as we wish our own,
That both our powers, with smiling fronts en-
count'ring,

May give you thankful sacrifice.

Enter a Messenger.

Thy news?

Mess. The citizens of Corioli have issued 10
And given to Lartius and to Marcius battle.
I saw our party to their trenches driven,
And then I came away.

Com. Though thou speak'st truth,
Methinks thou speak'st not well. How long is't
since?

Mess. Above an hour, my lord.

Com. 'Tis not a mile ; briefly we heard their drums.
How couldst thou in a mile confound an hour,
And bring thy news so late ?

Mess. Spies of the Volsces
Held me in chase, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about, else had I, sir, 20
Half an hour since brought my report.

Enter Marcius.

Com. Who's yonder,
That does appear as he were flay'd ? O gods !
He has the stamp of Marcius ; and I have
Before-time seen him thus.

Mar. Come I too late ?

Com. The shepherd knows not thunder from a tabor 25
More than I know the sound of Marcius' tongue
From every meaner man.

Mar. Come I too late ?

Com. Ay, if you come not in the blood of others,
But mantled in your own.

Mar. O, let me clip ye
In arms as sound as when I woo'd, in heart 30
As merry as when our nuptial day was done,
And tapers burn'd to bedward !

Com. Flower of warriors,
How is't with Titus Lartius ?

Mar. As with a man busied about decrees :
Condemning some to death, and some to exile ; 35

Ransoming him, or pitying, threat'ning the
other ;

Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a fawning greyhound in the leash,
To let him slip at will.

Com. Where is that slave
Which told me they had beat you to your
trenches ? 40

Where is he ? Call him hither.

Mar. Let him alone ;
He did inform the truth. But for our gentle-
men, —
The common file — a plague ! tribunes for
them ! —
The mouse ne'er shunn'd the cat as they did
budge
From rascals worse than they.

Com. But how prevail'd you ?

Mar. Will the time serve to tell ? I do not think. 46
Where is the enemy ? Are you lords o' th' field ?
If not, why cease you till you are so ?

Com. *Marcus,*
We have at disadvantage fought, and did
Retire to win our purpose. 50

Mar. How lies their battle ? Know you on which
side

They have plac'd their men of trust ?

Com. As I guess, *Marcus.*

Their bands i' the vaward are the Antiates,
 Of their best trust ; o'er them Aufidius,
 Their very heart of hope.

Mar. I do beseech you, 55
 By all the battles wherein we have fought,
 By the blood we have shed together, by the vows
 We have made to endure friends, that you directly
 Set me against Aufidius and his Antiates ;
 And that you not delay the present, but, 60
 Filling the air with swords advanc'd and darts,
 We prove this very hour.

Com. Though I could wish
 You were conducted to a gentle bath
 And balms applied to you, yet dare I never
 Deny your asking. Take your choice of those 65
 That best can aid your action.

Mar. Those are they
 That most are willing. If any such be here —
 As it were sin to doubt — that love this painting
 Wherein you see me smear'd ; if any fear
 Lesser his person than an ill report ; 70
 If any think brave death outweighs bad life,
 And that his country's dearer than himself ;
 Let him alone, or so many so minded,
 Wave thus, to express his disposition,
 And follow Marcius. 75

*They all shout and wave their swords, take him
 up in their arms, and cast up their caps.*

O, me alone, make you a sword of me?
 If these shows be not outward, which of you
 But is four Volsces? None of you but is
 Able to bear against the great Aufidius
 A shield as hard as his. A certain number, 80
 Though thanks to all, must I select from all; the
 rest

Shall bear the business in some other fight,
 As cause will be obey'd. Please you to march;
 And four shall quickly draw out my command,
 Which men are best inclin'd.

Com. March on, my fellows!
 Make good this ostentation, and you shall 86
 Divide in all with us. *Exeunt.*

SCENE VII

[The gates of Corioli.]

Titius Lartius, having set a guard upon Corioli, going with drum and trumpet toward Cominius and Caius Marcius, enters with a Lieutenant, other Soldiers, and a Scout.

Lart. So, let the ports be guarded; keep your duties,
 As I have set them down. If I do send, dispatch
 Those centuries to our aid; the rest will serve
 For a short holding. If we lose the field,
 We cannot keep the town.

Lieu. Fear not our care, sir.
Lart. Hence, and shut your gates upon 's. 6
 Our guider, come; to the Roman camp conduct
us. *Exeunt.*

SCENE VIII

[*A field of battle.*]

Alarum as in battle. Enter Marcius and Aufidius at several doors.

Mar. I'll fight with none but thee, for I do hate thee
 Worse than a promise-breaker.

Auf. We hate alike.
 Not Afric owns a serpent I abhor
 More than thy fame and envy. Fix thy foot.

Mar. Let the first budger die the other's slave, 5
 And the gods doom him after!

Auf. If I fly, Marcius,
 Holloa me like a hare.

Mar. Within these three hours, Tullus,
 Alone I fought in your Corioli walls,
 And made what work I pleas'd. 'Tis not my
 blood
 Wherein thou seest me mask'd; for thy revenge 10
 Wrench up thy power to the highest.

Auf. Wert thou the Hector
That was the whip of your bragg'd progeny,

Thou shouldst not scape me here.

Here they fight, and certain Volsces come in the aid of Aufidius. Marcius fights till they be driven in breathless.

Officious, and not valiant, you have sham'd me
In your condemned seconds. [Exeunt.] 15

SCENE IX

[*The Roman camp.*]

Flourish. Alarum. A retreat is sounded. Enter, at one door, Cominius with the Romans; at another door, Marcius, with his arm in a scarf.

Com. If I should tell thee o'er this thy day's work,
Thou'lt not believe thy deeds; but I'll report
it

Where senators shall mingle tears with smiles,
Where great patricians shall attend and shrug,
I' the end admire, where ladies shall be frighted, 5
And, gladly quak'd, hear more; where the dull
tribunes,

That with the fusty plebeians hate thine honours,
Shall say against their hearts, "We thank the
gods

Our Rome hath such a soldier."

Yet cam'st thou to a morsel of this feast, 10
Having fully din'd before.

Enter Titus Lartius, with his power, from the pursuit.

Lart. O general,

Here is the steed, we the caparison.

Hadst thou beheld —

Mar. Pray now, no more. My mother,

Who has a charter to extol her blood,

When she does praise me grieves me. I have
done 15

As you have done, that's what I can; induc'd

As you have been, that's for my country.

He that has but effected his good will

Hath overta'en mine act.

Com. You shall not be

The grave of your deserving; Rome must know 20

The value of her own. 'Twere a concealment

Worse than a theft, no less than a traducement,

To hide your doings, and to silence that

Which, to the spire and top of praises vouch'd,

Would seem but modest; therefore, I beseech
you — 25

In sign of what you are, not to reward

What you have done — before our army hear me.

Mar. I have some wounds upon me, and they smart

To hear themselves rememb'ed.

Com. Should they not,

Well might they fester 'gainst ingratitude, 30

And tent themselves with death. Of all the horses,

Sc. IX **The Tragedy of Coriolanus**

37

Whereof we have ta'en good and good store, of all
The treasure in this field achiev'd and city,
We render you the tenth, to be ta'en forth,
Before the common distribution, at 35
Your only choice.

Mar. I thank you, general;
But cannot make my heart consent to take
A bribe to pay my sword. I do refuse it,
And stand upon my common part with those
That have beheld the doing. 40

*A long flourish. They all cry, "Marcius!
Marcius!" cast up their caps and
lances. Cominius and Lartius stand
bare.*

May these same instruments, which you profane,
Never sound more! When drums and trumpets
shall

I' the field prove flatterers, let courts and cities be
Made all of false-fac'd soothing!

When steel grows soft as the parasite's silk, 45
Let him be made a coverture for the wars!

No more, I say! For that I have not wash'd
My nose that bled, or foil'd some debile wretch, —
Which, without note, here's many else have done, —
You shout me forth

In acclamations hyperbolical,
As if I lov'd my little life, — be dieted
In praises sauc'd with flattery.

Com. Too modest are you ;
 More cruel to your good report than grateful
 To us that give you truly. By your patience, 55
 If 'gainst yourself you be incens'd, we'll put
 you,
 Like one that means his proper harm, in man-
 acles,
 Then reason safely with you. Therefore be it
 known,
 As to us, to all the world, that Caius Marcius
 Wears this war's garland ; in token of the which, 60
 My noble steed, known to the camp, I give
 him,
 With all his trim belonging ; and from this
 time,
 For what he did before Corioli, call him,
 With all the applause and clamour of the host,
 CAIUS MARCIUS CORIOLANUS ! Bear 65
 The addition nobly ever !

Flourish. Trumpets sound, and drums.

All. Caius Marcius Coriolanus !

Cor. I will go wash ;
 And when my face is fair, you shall perceive
 Whether I blush or no ; howbeit, I thank you. 70
 I mean to stride your steed, and at all times
 To undercrest your good addition
 To the fairness of my power.

Com.

So, to our tent ;

Where, ere we do repose us, we will write
To Rome of our success. You, Titus Lartius, 75
Must to Corioli back, send us to Rome
The best, with whom we may articulate
For their own good and ours.

Lart. I shall, my lord.

Cor. The gods begin to mock me. I, that now
Refus'd most princely gifts, am bound to beg 80
Of my lord general.

Com. Take't; 'tis yours. What is't?

Cor. I sometime lay here in Corioli
At a poor man's house; he us'd me kindly.
He cried to me, — I saw him prisoner, —
But then Aufidius was within my view, 85
And wrath o'erwhelmed my pity. I request you
To give my poor host freedom.

Com. O, well begg'd!

Were he the butcher of my son, he should
Be free as is the wind. Deliver him, Titus.

Lart. Marcius, his name?

Cor. By Jupiter! forgot. 90

I am weary; yea, my memory is tir'd.

Have we no wine here?

Com. Go we to our tent.

The blood upon your visage dries; 'tis time

It should be look'd to. Come. *Exeunt.*

Their bands i' the vaward are the Antiates,
 Of their best trust ; o'er them Aufidius,
 Their very heart of hope.

Mar. I do beseech you, 55
 By all the battles wherein we have fought,
 By the blood we have shed together, by the vows
 We have made to endure friends, that you directly
 Set me against Aufidius and his Antiates ;
 And that you not delay the present, but, 60
 Filling the air with swords advanc'd and darts,
 We prove this very hour.

Com. Though I could wish
 You were conducted to a gentle bath
 And balms applied to you, yet dare I never
 Deny your asking. Take your choice of those 65
 That best can aid your action.

Mar. Those are they
 That most are willing. If any such be here —
 As it were sin to doubt — that love this painting
 Wherein you see me smear'd ; if any fear
 Lesser his person than an ill report ; 70
 If any think brave death outweighs bad life,
 And that his country's dearer than himself ;
 Let him alone, or so many so minded,
 Wave thus, to express his disposition,
 And follow Marcius. 75

*They all shout and wave their swords, take him
 up in their arms, and cast up their caps*

O, me alone, make you a sword of me?
If these shows be not outward, which of you
But is four Volsces? None of you but is
Able to bear against the great Aufidius
A shield as hard as his. A certain number, 80
Though thanks to all, must I select from all; the
rest
Shall bear the business in some other fight,
As cause will be obey'd. Please you to march;
And four shall quickly draw out my command,
Which men are best inclin'd.

Com. March on, my fellows!
Make good this ostentation, and you shall 86
Divide in all with us. *Exeunt.*

SCENE VII

[*The gates of Corioli.*]

Titius Lartius, having set a guard upon Corioli, going with drum and trumpet toward Cominius and Caius Marcius, enters with a Lieutenant, other Soldiers, and a Scout.

Lart. So, let the ports be guarded; keep your duties,
As I have set them down. If I do send, dispatch
Those centuries to our aid; the rest will serve
For a short holding. If we lose the field,
We cannot keep the town.

Thou shouldst not scape me here.

Here they fight, and certain Volsces come in the aid of Aufidius. Marcius fights till they be driven in breathless.

Officious, and not valiant, you have sham'd me
In your condemned seconds. [Exeunt.] 15

SCENE IX

[*The Roman camp.*]

Flourish. Alarum. A retreat is sounded. Enter, at one door, Cominius with the Romans; at another door, Marcius, with his arm in a scarf.

Com. If I should tell thee o'er this thy day's work,
Thou'lt not believe thy deeds; but I'll report
it

Where senators shall mingle tears with smiles,
Where great patricians shall attend and shrug,
I' the end admire, where ladies shall be frighted, 5
And, gladly quak'd, hear more; where the dull
tribunes,

That with the fusty plebeians hate thine honours,
Shall say against their hearts, "We thank the
gods

Our Rome hath such a soldier."

Yet cam'st thou to a morsel of this feast, 10
Having fully din'd before.

Enter Titus Lartius, with his power, from the pursuit.

Lart. O general,

Here is the steed, we the caparison.

Hadst thou beheld —

Mar. Pray now, no more. My mother,
Who has a charter to extol her blood,
When she does praise me grieves me. I have
done 15

As you have done, that's what I can; induc'd

As you have been, that's for my country.

He that has but effected his good will

Hath overta'en mine act.

Com. You shall not be
The grave of your deserving; Rome must know 20
The value of her own. 'Twere a concealment
Worse than a theft, no less than a traducement,
To hide your doings, and to silence that
Which, to the spire and top of praises vouch'd,
Would seem but modest; therefore, I beseech
you — 25

In sign of what you are, not to reward

What you have done — before our army hear me.

Mar. I have some wounds upon me, and they smart
To hear themselves rememb' red.

Com. Should they not,
Well might they fester 'gainst ingratitude, 30
And tent themselves with death. Of all the horses,

Sc. IX *The Tragedy of Coriolanus*

37

Whereof we have ta'en good and good store, of all
 The treasure in this field achiev'd and city,
 We render you the tenth, to be ta'en forth,
 Before the common distribution, at 35
 Your only choice.

Mar. I thank you, general;
 But cannot make my heart consent to take
 A bribe to pay my sword. I do refuse it,
 And stand upon my common part with those
 That have beheld the doing. 40

*A long flourish. They all cry, "Marcius!
 Marcius!" cast up their caps and
 lances. Cominius and Lartius stand
 bare.*

May these same instruments, which you profane,
 Never sound more! When drums and trumpets
 shall

I' the field prove flatterers, let courts and cities be
 Made all of false-fac'd soothing!

When steel grows soft as the parasite's silk, 45

Let him be made a coverture for the wars!

No more, I say! For that I have not wash'd

My nose that bled, or foil'd some debile wretch, —

Which, without note, here's many else have done, —

You shout me forth 50

In acclamations hyperbolical,

As if I lov'd my little should be dieted

In praises sauc'd with lies.

48 *The Tragedy of Coriolanus* Act II

Vol. True! pow, wow.

Men. True! I'll be sworn they are true. Where
is he wounded? [*To the Tribunes.*] God save
your good worships! Marcius is coming 160
home; he has more cause to be proud. —
Where is he wounded?

Vol. I' the shoulder and i' the left arm. There
will be large cicatrices to show the people,
when he shall stand for his place. He re-
ceived in the repulse of Tarquin seven hurts i' 165
the body.

Men. One i' the neck, and two i' the thigh, —
there's nine that I know.

Vol. He had, before this last expedition, twenty-
five wounds upon him. 170

Men. Now it's twenty-seven; every gash was an
enemy's grave. Hark! the trumpets.

[*A shout and flourish.*]

Vol. These are the ushers of Marcius; before him
he carries noise, and behind him he leaves tears. 175
Death, that dark spirit, in 's nervy arm doth lie,
Which, being advanc'd, declines, and then men
die.

*A sennet. Trumpets sound. Enter Cominius the
general, and Titus Lartius; between them, Corio-
lanus, crown'd with an oaken garland; with Cap-
tains and Soldiers, and a Herald.*

Men. A hundred thousand welcomes ! I could weep
 And I could laugh, I am light and heavy. Wel-
 come ! 201

A curse begin at very root on 's heart,
 That is not glad to see thee ! You are three
 That Rome should dote on ; yet, by the faith of men,
 We have some old crab-trees here at home that
 will not 205

Be grafted to your relish. Yet welcome, warriors ;
 We call a nettle but a nettle and
 The faults of fools but folly.

Com. Ever right.

Cor. Menenius ever, ever.

Her. Give way there, and go on !

Cor. [*To Volumnia and Virgilia.*] Your hand, and
 yours. 210

Ere in our own house I do shade my head,
 The good patricians must be visited ;
 From whom I have receiv'd not only greetings,
 But with them change of honours.

Vol. I have lived
 To see inherited my very wishes 215

And the buildings of my fancy ; only
 There's one thing wanting, which I doubt not but
 Our Rome will cast upon thee.

Cor. Know, good mother,
 I had rather be their servant in my way
 Than sway with them in theirs.

Sc. I **The Tragedy of Coriolanus**

51

Com.

On, to the Capitol!

Flourish. Cornets. Exeunt in state, as before.

Brutus and Sicinius [come forward].

Bru. All tongues speak of him, and the bleared sights 221
 Are spectacled to see him. Your prattling nurse
 Into a rapture lets her baby cry
 While she chats him; the kitchen Malkin pins
 Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck, 225
 Clamb'ring the walls to eye him; stalls, bulks,
 windows,
 Are smother'd up, leads fill'd, and ridges hors'd
 With variable complexions, all agreeing
 In earnestness to see him. Seld-shown flamens
 Do press among the popular throngs and puff 230
 To win a vulgar station; our veil'd dames
 Commit the war of white and damask in
 Their nicely-gawded cheeks to the wanton spoil
 Of Phoebus' burning kisses; — such a pother
 As if that whatsoever god who leads him 235
 Were silyly crept into his human powers
 And gave him graceful posture.

Sic.

On the sudden,

I warrant him consul.

Bru.

Then our office may,

During his power, go sleep.

Sic. He cannot temperately transport his honours 240

From where he should begin and end, but will

Lose those he hath won.

- Bru.* In that there's comfort.
- Sic.* Doubt not
The commoners, for whom we stand, but they
Upon their ancient malice will forget
With the least cause these his new honours,
which 245
That he will give them make I as little question
As he is proud to do't.
- Bru.* I heard him swear,
Were he to stand for consul, never would he
Appear i' the market-place, nor on him put
The napless vesture of humility, 250
Nor, showing, as the manner is, his wounds
To the people, beg their stinking breaths.
- Sic.* 'Tis right.
- Bru.* It was his word. O, he would miss it rather
Than carry it but by the suit of the gentry to
him 254
And the desire of the nobles.
- Sic.* I wish no better
Than have him hold that purpose and to put it
In execution.
- Bru.* 'Tis most like he will.
- Sic.* It shall be to him then as our good wills,
A sure destruction.
- Bru.* So it must fall out
To him or our authorities for an end. 260
We must suggest the people in what hatred

He still hath held them ; that to's power he would
Have made them mules, silenc'd their pleaders and
Dispropertied their freedoms, holding them,
In human action and capacity, 265
Of no more soul nor fitness for the world
Than camels in the war, who have their provand
Only for bearing burdens, and sore blows
For sinking under them.

Sic. This, as you say, suggested
At some time when his soaring insolence 270
Shall touch the people — which time shall not
want,
If he be put upon't ; and that's as easy
As to set dogs on sheep — will be his fire
To kindle their dry stubble ; and their blaze
Shall darken him for ever.

Enter a Messenger.

Bru. What's the matter ?
Mess. You are sent for to the Capitol. 'Tis
thought 276
That Marcius shall be consul.
I have seen the dumb men throng to see him, and
The blind to hear him speak. Matrons flung gloves,
Ladies and maids their scarfs and handker-
chers, 280
Upon him as he pass'd ; the nobles bended,
As to Jove's statue, and the commons made

A shower and thunder with their caps and shouts.
I never saw the like.

Bru. Let's to the Capitol;
And carry with us ears and eyes for the time, 285
But hearts for the event.

Sic. Have with you.

Exeunt.

SCENE II

[*The same.*] *The Capitol.*

Enter two Officers, to lay cushions.

1. *Off.* Come, come, they are almost here. How
many stand for consulships?

2. *Off.* Three, they say; but 'tis thought of every
one Coriolanus will carry it.

1. *Off.* That's a brave fellow; but he's vengeance 5
proud, and loves not the common people.

2. *Off.* Faith, there hath been many great men
that have flatter'd the people, who ne'er loved
them; and there be many that they have 10
loved, they know not wherefore; so that, if
they love they know not why, they hate upon
no better a ground. Therefore, for Coriolanus
neither to care whether they love or hate him 15
manifests the true knowledge he has in their
disposition; and out of his noble carelessness
lets them plainly see't.

1. *Off.* If he did not care whether he had their

love or no, he waved indifferently 'twixt doing
them neither good nor harm; but he seeks 20
their hate with greater devotion than they can
render it him; and leaves nothing undone
that may fully discover him their opposite.
Now, to seem to affect the malice and dis-
pleasure of the people is as bad as that which 25
he dislikes, to flatter them for their love.

2. *Off.* He hath deserved worthily of his country;
and his ascent is not by such easy degrees as
those who, having been supple and courteous
to the people, bonneted, without any further 30
deed to have them at all into their estimation
and report. But he hath so planted his hon-
ours in their eyes, and his actions in their
hearts, that for their tongues to be silent, and
not confess so much, were a kind of ingrateful 35
injury; to report otherwise were a malice,
that, giving itself the lie, would pluck reproof
and rebuke from every ear that heard it.

1. *Off.* No more of him; he's a worthy man. Make
way, they are coming. 40

*A sennet. Enter, with Lictors before them, Cominius
the consul, Menenius, Coriolanus, Senators, Sici-
nius and Brutus. The Senators take their places;
the Tribunes take their places by themselves. Corio-
lanus stands.*

Men. Having determin'd of the Volsces and
 To send for Titus Lartius, it remains,
 As the main point of this our after-meeting,
 To gratify his noble service that
 Hath thus stood for his country ; therefore, please
 you, 45

Most reverend and grave elders, to desire
 The present consul and last general
 In our well-found successes, to report
 A little of that worthy work perform'd
 By Caius Marcius Coriolanus, whom 50
 We met here both to thank and to remember
 With honours like himself. [*Coriolanus sits.*]

1. Sen. Speak, good Cominius :
 Leave nothing out for length, and make us think
 Rather our state's defective for requital
 Than we to stretch it out. [*To the Tribunes.*]
 Masters o' the people, 55
 We do request your kindest ears, and after,
 Your loving motion toward the common body
 To yield what passes here.

Sic. We are convented
 Upon a pleasing treaty, and have hearts
 Inclivable to honour and advance 60
 The theme of our assembly.

Bru. Which the rather
 We shall be blest to do, if he remember
 A kinder value of the people than
He hath hereto priz'd them at.

Your multiplying spawn how can he flatter —
That's thousand to one good one — when you
now see

He had rather venture all his limbs for honour
Than one on's ears to hear it? Proceed, Co-
minius. 85

Com. I shall lack voice; the deeds of Coriolanus
Should not be utter'd feebly. It is held
That valour is the chiefest virtue, and
Most dignifies the haver; if it be,
The man I speak of cannot in the world 90
Be singly counterpois'd. At sixteen years,
When Tarquin made a head for Rome, he fought
Beyond the mark of others. Our then dictator,
Whom with all praise I point at, saw him fight,
When with his Amazonian chin he drove 95
The bristled lips before him. He bestrid
An o'er-press'd Roman, and i' the consul's view
Slew three opposers. Tarquin's self he met,
And struck him on his knee. In that day's feats,
When he might act the woman in the scene, 100
He prov'd best man i' the field, and for his meed
Was brow-bound with the oak. His pupil age
Man-ent'red thus, he waxed like a sea,
And in the brunt of seventeen battles since
He lurch'd all swords of the garland. For this
last, 105
Before and in Corioli, let me say,

- Cor.* It is a part
That I shall blush in acting, and might well
Be taken from the people.
- Bru.* Mark you that? 150
- Cor.* To brag unto them, thus I did, and thus ;
Show them the unaching scars which I should
hide,
As if I had receiv'd them for the hire
Of their breath only !
- Men.* Do not stand upon't. 154
We recommend to you, tribunes of the people,
Our purpose to them ; and to our noble consul
Wish we all joy and honour.
- Senators.* To Coriolanus come all joy and honour !
*Flourish of cornets. Exeunt all but Sicinius
and Brutus.*
- Bru.* You see how he intends to use the people.
- Sic.* May they perceive's intent ! He will require
them, 160
As if he did contemn what he requested
Should be in them to give.
- Bru.* Come, we'll inform them
Of our proceedings here. On the market-place,
I know, they do attend us. *Exeunt.*

SCENE III

[*The same. The Forum.*]*Enter seven or eight Citizens.*

1. *Cit.* Once, if he do require our voices, we ought
not to deny him.
2. *Cit.* We may, sir, if we will.
3. *Cit.* We have power in ourselves to do it, but
it is a power that we have no power to do; 5
for if he show us his wounds and tell us his
deeds, we are to put our tongues into those
wounds and speak for them; so, if he tell us
his noble deeds, we must also tell him our noble
acceptance of them. Ingratitude is mon- 10
strous, and for the multitude to be ingrateful,
were to make a monster of the multitude; of
the which we being members, should bring
ourselves to be monstrous members.
1. *Cit.* And to make us no better thought of, a 15
little help will serve; for once we stood up
about the corn, he himself stuck not to call us
the many-headed multitude.
3. *Cit.* We have been called so of many; not that
our heads are some brown, some black, some 20
auburn, some bald, but that our wits are so
diversely colour'd; and truly I think if all our
wits were to issue out of one skull, they would

fly east, west, north, south, and their consent
of one direct way should be at once to all the 25
points o' the compass.

2. *Cit.* Think you so? Which way do you judge
my wit would fly?

3. *Cit.* Nay, your wit will not so soon out as an-
other man's will, 'tis strongly wedg'd up in a 30
block-head; but if it were at liberty, 'twould,
sure, southward.

2. *Cit.* Why that way?

3. *Cit.* To lose itself in a fog, where being three
parts melted away with rotten dews, the fourth 35
would return for conscience' sake, to help to
get thee a wife.

2. *Cit.* You are never without your tricks; you
may, you may.

3. *Cit.* Are you all resolv'd to give your voices? 40
But that's no matter, the greater part carries
it. I say, if he would incline to the people,
there was never a worthier man.

Enter Coriolanus in a gown of humility, with Menenius.

Here he comes, and in the gown of humility;
mark his behaviour. We are not to stay all 45
together, but to come by him where he stands,
by ones, by twos, and by threes. He's to
make his requests by particulars, wherein

And keep their teeth clean. So, here comes a
brace. —

You know the cause, sir, of my standing here.

3. *Cit.* We do, sir; tell us what hath brought you
to't. 70

Cor. Mine own desert.

2. *Cit.* Your own desert!

Cor. Ay, not mine own desire.

3. *Cit.* How not your own desire?

Cor. No, sir, 'twas never my desire yet to trouble
the poor with begging. 75

3. *Cit.* You must think, if we give you anything,
we hope to gain by you.

Cor. Well then, I pray, your price o' the consul-
ship? 80

1. *Cit.* The price is to ask it kindly.

Cor. Kindly! Sir, I pray, let me ha't. I have
wounds to show you, which shall be yours in
private. Your good voice, sir; what say you?

2. *Cit.* You shall ha' it, worthy sir. 85

Cor. A match, sir. There's in all two worthy
voices begg'd. I have your alms; adieu.

3. *Cit.* But this is something odd.

2. *Cit.* An 'twere to give again, — but 'tis no
matter. 89

Exeunt [the three Citizens].

Re-enter two other Citizens.

Cor. Pray you now, if it may stand with the tune
F

of your voices that I may be consul, I have here the customary gown.

[4.] *Cit.* You have deserved nobly of your country, and you have not deserved nobly. 95

Cor. Your enigma?

[4.] *Cit.* You have been a scourge to her enemies, you have been a rod to her friends; you have not indeed loved the common people.

Cor. You should account me the more virtuous 100 that I have not been common in my love. I will, sir, flatter my sworn brother, the people, to earn a dearer estimation of them; 'tis a condition they account gentle. And since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my hat 105 than my heart, I will practise the insinuating nod and be off to them most counterfeitly; that is, sir, I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popular man and give it bountiful to the desirers. Therefore, beseech you, I may be consul. 110

[5.] *Cit.* We hope to find you our friend; and therefore give you our voices heartily.

[4.] *Cit.* You have received many wounds for your country.

Cor. I will not seal your knowledge with showing 115 them. I will make much of your voices, and so trouble you no further.

Both Cit. The gods give you joy, sir, heartily! [*Exeunt.*]

Cor. Most sweet voices !

Better it is to die, better to starve, 120
 Than crave the hire which first we do deserve.
 Why in this woolless toge should I stand here,
 To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear,
 Their needless vouches ? Custom calls me to't.
 What custom wills, in all things should we do't,
 The dust on antique time would lie unswept, 126
 And mountainous error be too highly heapt
 For truth to o'er-peer. Rather than fool it so,
 Let the high office and the honour go
 To one that would do thus. — I am half
 through ; 130
 The one part suffered, the other will I do.

Re-enter three Citizens more.

Here come moe voices. —

Your voices ! For your voices I have fought ;
 Watch'd for your voices ; for your voices bear
 Of wounds two dozen odd ; battles thrice six 135
 I have seen and heard of ; for your voices have
 Done many things, some less, some more. Your
 voices.

Indeed, I would be consul.

[6.] *Cit.* He has done nobly, and cannot go with-
 out any honest man's voice. 140

[7.] *Cit.* Therefore let him be consul. The gods

68 **The Tragedy of Coriolanus** Act II

give him joy, and make him good friend to the
people!

All Cit. Amen, amen. God save thee, noble consul!

Exeunt.

Cor. Worthy voices!

145

Re-enter Menenius, with Brutus and Sicinius.

Men. You have stood your limitation, and the trib-
unes

Endue you with the people's voice. Remains
That, in the official marks invested, you
Anon do meet the Senate.

Cor. Is this done?

Sic. The custom of request you have discharg'd. 150
The people do admit you, and are summon'd
To meet anon upon your approbation.

Cor. Where? At the Senate-house?

Sic. There, Coriolanus.

Cor. May I change these garments?

Sic. You may, sir.

Cor. That I'll straight do; and, knowing myself
again, 155

Repair to the Senate-house.

Men. I'll keep you company. Will you along?

Bru. We stay here for the people.

Sic.

Fare you well.

Exeunt Coriolanus and Menenius.

Sc. III The Tragedy of Coriolanus 69

He has it now, and by his looks methinks
'Tis warm at 's heart. 160

Bru. With a proud heart he wore his humble weeds.
Will you dismiss the people?

Re-enter Citizens.

Sic. How now, my masters! have you chose this man?

1. Cit. He has our voices, sir.

Bru. We pray the gods he may deserve your loves. 165

2. Cit. Amen, sir. To my poor unworthy notice,

He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices.

3. Cit. Certainly

He flouted us downright.

1. Cit. No, 'tis his kind of speech; he did not mock us.

2. Cit. Not one amongst us, save yourself, but says 170

He us'd us scornfully. He should have show'd
us

His marks of merit, wounds receiv'd for 's country.

Sic. Why, so he did, I am sure.

All. No, no; no man saw 'em.

3. Cit. He said he had wounds, which he could show
in private;

And with his hat, thus waving it in scorn, 175

"I would be consul," says he; "aged custom,

But by your voices, will not so permit me;

Your voices therefore." When we granted that,

Here was "I thank you for your voices; thank
you;

Your most sweet voices. Now you have left your
 voices, 180
 I have no further with you." Was not this
 mockery?

Sic. Why either were you ignorant to see't,
 Or, seeing it, of such childish friendliness
 To yield your voices?

Bru. Could you not have told him
 As you were lesson'd: when he had no power, 185
 But was a petty servant to the state,
 He was your enemy, ever spake against
 Your liberties and the charters that you bear
 I' the body of the weal; and now, arriving
 A place of potency and sway o' the state, 190
 If he should still malignantly remain
 Fast foe to the *plebeii*, your voices might
 Be curses to yourselves? You should have said
 That as his worthy deeds did claim no less
 Than what he stood for, so his gracious nature 195
 Would think upon you for your voices and
 Translate his malice towards you into love,
 Standing your friendly lord.

Sic. Thus to have said,
 As you were fore-advis'd, had touch'd his spirit
 And tried his inclination; from him pluck'd 200
 Either his gracious promise, which you might,
 As cause had call'd you up, have held him to;
 Or else it would have gall'd his surly nature,

Sc. III The Tragedy of Coriolanus 71

Which easily endures not article
Tying him to aught ; so putting him to rage, 205
You should have ta'en the advantage of his choler
And pass'd him unelected.

Bru. Did you perceive
He did solicit you in free contempt
When he did need your loves, and do you think
That his contempt shall not be bruising to you, 210
When he hath power to crush ? Why, had your
bodies
No heart among you ? Or had you tongues to cry
Against the rectorship of judgement ?

Sic. Have you
Ere now deni'd the asker, and now again
Of him that did not ask, but mock, bestow 215
Your sued-for tongues ?

3. *Cit.* He's not confirm'd ; we may deny him yet.

2. *Cit.* And will deny him.

I'll have five hundred voices of that sound.

1. *Cit.* I twice five hundred and their friends to piece
'em. 220

Bru. Get you hence instantly, and tell those friends,
They have chose a consul that will from them take
Their liberties, make them of no more voice
Than dogs, that are as often beat for barking
As therefore kept to do so.

Sic. Let them assemble,
And on a safer judgement all revoke 225

Your ignorant election. Enforce his pride,
 And his old hate unto you ; besides, forget not
 With what contempt he wore the humble weed,
 How in his suit he scorn'd you ; but your loves, 230
 Thinking upon his services, took from you
 The apprehension of his present portance,
 Which most gibingly, ungravely, he did fashion
 After the inveterate hate he bears you.

Bru.

Lay

A fault on us, your tribunes, that we labour'd, 235
 No impediment between, but that you must
 Cast your election on him.

Sic.

Say, you chose him

More after our commandment than as guided
 By your own true affections, and that your minds,
 Pre-occupi'd with what you rather must do 240
 Than what you should, made you against the
 grain

To voice him consul. Lay the fault on us.

Bru. Ay, spare us not. Say we read lectures to you,
 How youngly he began to serve his country,
 How long continued, and what stock he springs
 of, — 245

The noble house o' the Marcians, from whence
 came

That Ancus Marcius, Numa's daughter's son,
 Who, after great Hostilius, here was king ;
 Of the same house Publius and Quintus were,

That our best water brought by conduits
hither ; 250

[And Censorinus, nobly named so,
Twice being by the people chosen censor,]
Was his great ancestor.

Sic. One thus descended,
That hath beside well in his person wrought
To be set high in place, we did commend 255
To your remembrances ; but you have found,
Scaling his present bearing with his past,
That he's your fixed enemy, and revoke
Your sudden approbation.

Bru. Say, you ne'er had done't —
Harp on that still — but by our putting on ; 260
And presently, when you have drawn your number,
Repair to the Capitol.

All. We will so. Almost all
Repent in their election. *Exeunt Citizens.*

Bru. Let them go on ;
This mutiny were better put in hazard,
Than stay, past doubt, for greater. 265
If, as his nature is, he fall in rage
With their refusal, both observe and answer
The vantage of his anger.

Sic. To the Capitol, come.
We will be there before the stream o' the people ;
And this shall seem, as partly 'tis, their own, 270
Which we have goaded onward. *Exeunt.*

ACT THIRD

SCENE I

[*Rome. A street.*]

Cornets. Enter Coriolanus, Menenius, all the Gentry, Cominius, Titus Lartius, and other Senators.

Cor. Tullus Aufidius then had made new head?

Lart. He had, my lord; and that it was which caus'd
Our swifter composition.

Cor. So then the Volsces stand but as at first,
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make
road
Upon 's again. 5

Com. They are worn, Lord Consul, so,
That we shall hardly in our ages see
Their banners wave again.

Cor. Saw you Aufidius?

Lart. On safe-guard he came to me, and did curse
Against the Volsces, for they had so vilely 10
Yielded the town. He is retired to Antium.

Cor. Spoke he of me?

Lart. He did, my lord.

Cor. How? What?

Lart. How often he had met you, sword to sword;

Sic.

Stop,

Or all will fall in broil.

Cor.

Are these your herd ?

Must these have voices, that can yield them now
And straight disclaim their tongues ? What are
your offices ? 35

You being their mouths, why rule you not their
teeth ?

Have you not set them on ?

Men.

Be calm, be calm.

Cor.

It is a purpos'd thing, and grows by plot,

To curb the will of the nobility.

Suffer 't, and live with such as cannot rule 40

Nor ever will be ruled.

Bru.

Call 't not a plot.

The people cry you mock'd them, and of late,

When corn was given them gratis, you repin'd,

Scandal'd the suppliants for the people, call'd
them

Time-pleasers, flatterers, foes to nobleness. 45

Cor.

Why, this was known before.

Bru.

Not to them all.

Cor.

Have you inform'd them sithence ?

Bru.

How ! I inform them !

Com.

You are like to do such business.

Bru.

Not unlike,

Each way, to better yours.

Cor.

Why then should I be consul ? By yond clouds,

Who lack not virtue, no, nor power, but that
Which they have given to beggars.

Men. Well, no more.

[1.] *Sen.* No more words, we beseech you.

Cor. How ! no more !

As for my country I have shed my blood, 76
Not fearing outward force, so shall my lungs
Coin words till their decay against those measles,
Which we disdain should tetter us, yet sought
The very way to catch them.

Bru. You speak o' the people
As if you were a god to punish, not 81
A man of their infirmity.

Sic. 'Twere well
We let the people know't.

Men. What, what ? his choler ?

Cor. Choler !
Were I as patient as the midnight sleep, 85
By Jove, 'twould be my mind !

Sic. It is a mind
That shall remain a poison where it is,
Not poison any further.

Cor. Shall remain !
Hear you this Triton of the minnows ? Mark
you
His absolute "shall" ?

Com. 'Twas from the canon.

Cor. "Shall" !

O good but most unwise patricians ! why, 91
You grave but reckless senators, have you thus
Given Hydra here to choose an officer,
That with his peremptory "shall," being but
The horn and noise o' the monster's, wants not
spirit 95

To say he'll turn your current in a ditch,
And make your channel his ? If he have power,
Then vail your ignorance ; if none, awake
Your dangerous lenity. If you are learn'd,
Be not as common fools ; if you are not, 100
Let them have cushions by you. You are ple-
beians,

If they be senators ; and they are no less,
When, both your voices blended, the great'st
taste

Most palates theirs. They choose their magis-
trate,

And such a one as he, who puts his "shall," 105
His popular "shall," against a graver bench
Than ever frown'd in Greece. By Jove himself !
It makes the consuls base ; and my soul aches
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither supreme, how soon confusion 110
May enter 'twixt the gap of both and take
The one by the other.

Com. Well, on to the market-place.

Cor. Whoever gave that counsel, to give forth

We are the greater poll, and in true fear 134
 They gave us our demands." Thus we debase
 The nature of our seats and make the rabble
 Call our cares fears ; which will in time
 Break ope the locks o' the Senate and bring in
 The crows to peck the eagles.

Men. Come, enough.

Bru. Enough, with over-measure.

Cor. No, take more !

What may be sworn by, both divine and
 human, 141

Seal what I end withal ! This double worship,
 Where one part does disdain with cause, the other
 Insult without all reason, where gentry, title,
 wisdom,

Cannot conclude but by the yea and no 145
 Of general ignorance, — it must omit
 Real necessities, and give way the while
 To unstable slightness ; purpose so barr'd, it follows
 Nothing is done to purpose. Therefore, beseech
 you, —

You that will be less fearful than discreet, 150
 That love the fundamental part of state
 More than you doubt the change on't, that prefer
 A noble life before a long, and wish
 To jump a body with a dangerous physic
 That's sure of death without it, at once pluck
 out 155

The multitudinous tongue ; let them not lick
 The sweet which is their poison. Your dishonour
 Mangles true judgement and bereaves the state
 Of that integrity which should become't,
 Not having the power to do the good it would, 160
 For the ill which doth control't.

Bru. Has said enough.

Sic. Has spoken like a traitor, and shall answer
 As traitors do.

Cor. Thou wretch, despite o'erwhelm thee !
 What should the people do with these bald trib-
 unes ? 165

On whom depending, their obedience fails
 To the greater bench. In a rebellion,
 When what's not meet, but what must be, was
 law,

Then were they chosen ; in a better hour,
 Let what is meet be said it must be meet, 170
 And throw their power i' the dust.

Bru. Manifest treason !

Sic. This a consul ? No !

Bru. The ædiles, ho !

Enter an Ædile.

— Let him be apprehended.

Sic. Go, call the people ; [*Exit Ædile*] in whose name
 myself

Attach thee as a traitorous innovator, 175

Sc. I The Tragedy of Coriolanus 83

A foe, to the public weal. Obey, I charge thee,
And follow to thine answer.

Cor. Hence, old goat !

[*Senators, etc.*] We'll surety him.

Com. Ag'd sir, hands off.

Cor. Hence, rotten thing ! or I shall shake thy
bones

Out of thy garments.

Sic. Help, ye citizens ! 180

Enter a rabble of Citizens, with the Ædiles.

Men. On both sides more respect.

Sic. Here's he that would take from you all your
power.

Bru. Seize him, ædiles !

[*Citizens.*] Down with him ! down with him !

2. Sen. Weapons, weapons, weapons ! 185

They all bustle about Coriolanus [crying,]

Tribunes ! Patricians ! Citizens ! What, ho !

Sicinius ! Brutus ! Coriolanus ! Citizens !

All. Peace, peace, peace ! Stay, hold, peace !

Men. What is about to be ? I am out of breath ;

Confusion's near ; I cannot speak. You, trib-
unes 190

To the people ! Coriolanus, patience !

Speak, good Sicinius.

Sic. Hear me, people ; peace !

- The . . . peace! Speak,
- G. . . liberties.
- G. . . ou; Marcius, 195
or consul.
- Bru. . . Fie, fie, fie!
- Sic. . . to quench.
- A. . . to lay all flat.
- Cor. . . eepie?
- W. . . True,
- W. . . were establish'd 200
- W. . . You so remain.
- W. . . e city flat,
andiation 205
suetly ranges,
- Bru. . . This deserves death.
- Sic. . . rerty,
- Bru. . . ee pronounce,
it whose power 210
is worthy
- Sic. . . ose lay hold of him;
and from thence
- Ula.

Men.

Pray you, begone.

I'll try whether my old wit be in request 251
 With those that have but little. This must be
 patch'd.

With cloth of any colour.

Com.

Nay, come away.

*Exeunt Coriolanus, Cominius [and others].***A Patrician.** This man has marr'd his fortune.**Men.** His nature is too noble for the world ; 255

He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
 Or Jove for 's power to thunder. His heart's his
 mouth ;

What his breast forges, that his tongue must vent ;
 And, being angry, does forget that ever 259
 He heard the name of death. *A noise within.*

Here's goodly work !

A Patrician.

I would they were a-bed !

Men. I would they were in Tiber ! What the ven-
 geance !

Could he not speak 'em fair ?

*Re-enter Brutus and Sicinius, with the rabble.***Sic.**

Where is this viper

That would depopulate the city and

Be every man himself ?

Men.

You worthy tribunes, —

Sic. He shall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock 266
 With rigorous hands. He hath resisted law,

This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find
 The harm of unscann'd swiftmess, will too late
 Tie leaden pounds to 's heels. Proceed by process,
 Lest parties, as he is belov'd, break out, 315
 And sack great Rome with Romans.

Bru. If it were so, —

Sic. What do ye talk ?

Have we not had a taste of his obedience ?
 Our ædiles smote ? ourselves resisted ? Come.

Men. Consider this : he has been bred i' the wars 320
 Since 'a could draw a sword, and is ill school'd
 In bolted language ; meal and bran together
 He throws without distinction. Give me leave ;
 I'll go to him, and undertake to bring him
 Where he shall answer, by a lawful form, 325
 In peace, to his utmost peril.

1. Sen. Noble tribunes,

It is the humane way. The other course
 Will prove too bloody, and the end of it
 Unknown to the beginning.

Sic. Noble Menenius,

Be you then as the people's officer. 330
 Masters, lay down your weapons.

Bru. Go not home.

Sic. Meet on the market-place. We'll attend you
 there ;

Where, if you bring not Marcius, we'll proceed
 In our first way.

Why did you wish me milder? Would you have
me

False to my nature? Rather say I play 15
The man I am.

Vol. O, sir, sir, sir,
I would have had you put your power well on,
Before you had worn it out.

Cor. Let go.

Vol. You might have been enough the man you are,
With striving less to be so. Lesser had been 20
The thwartings of your dispositions, if
You had not show'd them how ye were dispos'd,
Ere they lack'd power to cross you.

Cor. Let them hang!

Vol. Ay, and burn too.

Enter Menenius with the Senators.

Men. Come, come, you have been too rough, some-
thing too rough; 25

You must return and mend it.

[1.] *Sen.* There's no remedy;
Unless, by not so doing, our good city
Cleave in the midst, and perish.

Vol. Pray, be counsell'd.
I have a heart as little apt as yours,
But yet a brain that leads my use of anger 30
To better vantage.

Cor.

Why force you this?

Vol. Because that now it lies you on to speak
 To the people ; not by your own instruction,
 Nor by the matter which your heart prompts you,
 But with such words that are but roted in 55
 Your tongue, though but bastards and syllables
 Of no allowance to your bosom's truth.
 Now, this no more dishonours you at all
 Than to take in a town with gentle words,
 Which else would put you to your fortune and
 The hazard of much blood. 61
 I would dissemble with my nature where
 My fortunes and my friends at stake requir'd
 I should do so in honour. I am in this,
 Your wife, your son, these senators, the nobles ; 65
 And you will rather show our general louts
 How you can frown, than spend a fawn upon 'em
 For the inheritance of their loves and safeguard
 Of what that want might ruin.

Men.

Noble lady !

Come, go with us ; speak fair. You may salve
 so, 70
 Not what is dangerous present, but the loss
 Of what is past.

Vol.

I prithee now, my son,
 Go to them, with this bonnet in thy hand ;
 And thus far having stretch'd it — here be with
them —

You make strong party, or defend yourself
By calmness or by absence. All's in anger. 95

Men. Only fair speech.

Com. I think 'twill serve, if he
Can thereto frame his spirit.

Vol. He must, and will.

Prithee now, say you will, and go about it.

Cor. Must I go show them my unbarb'd sconce?
Must I

With my base tongue give to my noble heart 100

A lie that it must bear? Well, I will do't;

Yet, were there but this single plot to lose,

This mould of Marcius, they to dust should grind
it

And throw't against the wind. To the market-
place!

You have put me now to such a part which
never 105

I shall discharge to the life.

Com. Come, come, we'll prompt you.

Vol. I prithee now, sweet son, as thou hast said

My praises made thee first a soldier, so,

To have my praise for this, perform a part

Thou hast not done before.

Cor. Well, I must do't.

Away, my disposition, and possess me 111

Some harlot's spirit! My throat of war be turn'd,

Which choir'd with my drum, into a pipe

Small as an eunuch's, or the virgin voice
 That babies lull asleep! The smiles of knaves
 Tent in my cheeks, and schoolboys' tears take
 up 116

The glasses of my sight! A beggar's tongue
 Make motion through my lips, and my arm'd
 knees,

Who bow'd but in my stirrup, bend like his
 That hath receiv'd an alms! — I will not do't, 120
 Lest I surcease to honour mine own truth
 And by my body's action teach my mind
 A most inherent baseness.

Vol. At thy choice, then.

To beg of thee, it is my more dishonour
 Than thou of them. Come all to ruin! Let 125
 Thy mother rather feel thy pride than fear
 Thy dangerous stoutness; for I mock at death
 With as big heart as thou. Do as thou list.
 Thy valiantness was mine, thou suck'dst it from
 me,

But owe thy pride thyself.

Cor. Pray, be content. 130

Mother, I am going to the market-place;
 Chide me no more. I'll mountebank their loves,
 Cog their hearts from them, and come home be-
 lov'd
 Of all the trades in Rome. Look, I am going;
 Commend me to my wife. I'll return *quasi*; 135

Sc. III The Tragedy of Coriolanus 99

Æd. With old Menenius, and those senators
That always favour'd him.

Sic. Have you a catalogue
Of all the voices that we have procur'd
Set down by the poll?

Æd. I have; 'tis ready. 10

Sic. Have you collected them by tribes?

Æd. I have.

Sic. Assemble presently the people hither;
And when they hear me say, "It shall be so
I' the right and strength o' the commons," be it
either 14

For death, for fine, or banishment, then let them,
If I say fine, cry "Fine!" if death, cry "Death!"
Insisting on the old prerogative
And power i' the truth o' the cause.

Æd. I shall inform them.

Bru. And when such time they have begun to cry,
Let them not cease, but with a din confus'd 20
Enforce the present execution
Of what we chance to sentence.

Æd. Very well.

Sic. Make them be strong and ready for this hint,
When we shall hap to give't them.

Bru. Go about it.

[Exit *Ædile*.]

Put him to choler straight. He hath been us'd 25
Ever to conquer, and to have his worth

Of contradiction. Being once chaf'd, he cannot
 Be rein'd again to temperance ; then he speaks
 What's in his heart, and that is there which looks
 With us to break his neck.

Enter Coriolanus, Menenius, and Cominius, with others
[Senators and Patricians].

Sic. Well, here he comes.
Men. Calmly, I do beseech you. 31
Cor. Ay, as an ostler, that for the poorest piece
 Will bear the knave by the volume. The hon-
 our'd gods
 Keep Rome in safety, and the chairs of justice
 Supplied with worthy men ! plant love among's !
 Throng our large temples with the shows of
 peace, 36
 And not our streets with war !

1. Sen. Amen, amen.
Men. A noble wish.

Re-enter Ædile, with Citizens.

Sic. Draw near, ye people.
Æd. List to your tribunes. Audience ! peace, I say ! 40
Cor. First, hear me speak.
Both Tri. Well, say. Peace, ho !
Cor. Shall I be charg'd no further than this present ?
 Must all determine here ?
Sic. I do demand

If you submit you to the people's voices,
 Allow their officers, and are content 45
 To suffer lawful censure for such faults
 As shall be prov'd upon you ?

Cor. I am content.

Men. Lo, citizens, he says he is content.
 The warlike service he has done, consider ; think
 Upon the wounds his body bears, which show 50
 Like graves i' the holy churchyard.

Cor. Scratches with briers,
 Scars to move laughter only.

Men. Consider further,
 That when he speaks not like a citizen,
 You find him like a soldier. Do not take
 His rougher accents for malicious sounds, 55
 But, as I say, such as become a soldier
 Rather than envy you.

Com. Well, well, no more.

Cor. What is the matter
 That being pass'd for consul with full voice,
 I am so dishonour'd that the very hour 60
 You take it off again ?

Sic. Answer to us.

Cor. Say, then ; 'tis true, I ought so.

Sic. We charge you, that you have contriv'd to take
 From Rome all season'd office and to wind
 Yourself into a power tyrannical ; 65
 For which you are a traitor to the people.

102 . **The Tragedy of Coriolanus Act III**

Cor. How ! traitor !

Men. Nay, temperately ; your promise.

Cor. The fires i' the lowest hell fold in the people !
Call me their traitor ! Thou injurious tribune !
Within thine eyes sat twenty thousand deaths, 70
In thy hands clutch'd as many millions, in
Thy lying tongue both numbers, I would say
"Thou liest" unto thee with a voice as free
As I do pray the gods.

Sic. Mark you this, people ?

[*Citizens.*] To the rock, to the rock with him !

Sic. Peace !

We need not put new matter to his charge. 76
What you have seen him do and heard him speak,
Beating your officers, cursing yourselves,
Opposing laws with strokes and here defying
Those whose great power must try him ; even
this, 80
So criminal and in such capital kind,
Deserves the extremest death.

Bru. But since he hath
Serv'd well for Rome, —

Cor. What do you prate of service ?

Bru. I talk of that, that know it.

Cor. You ? 85

Men. Is this the promise that you made your mother ?

Com. Know, I pray you, —

Cor. I'll know no further.

Sc. III The Tragedy of Coriolanus · 103

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond exile, flaying, pent to linger
But with a grain a day, I would not buy 90
Their mercy at the price of one fair word ;
Nor check my courage for what they can give,
To have't with saying "Good morrow."

Sic. For that he has,
As much as in him lies, from time to time
Envi'd against the people, seeking means 95
To pluck away their power, as now at last
Given hostile strokes, and that not in the presence
Of dreaded justice, but on the ministers
That do distribute it ; in the name o' the people
And in the power of us the tribunes, we, 100
Even from this instant, banish him our city,
In peril of precipitation
From off the rock Tarpeian never more
To enter our Rome gates. I' the people's name,
I say it shall be so. 105

[*Citizens.*] It shall be so, it shall be so. Let him away !
He's banish'd, and it shall be so.

Com. Hear me, my masters, and my common
friends, —

Sic. He's sentenc'd ; no more hearing.

Com. Let me speak.
I have been consul, and can show for Rome 110
Her enemies' marks upon me. I do love
My country's good with a respect more tender,

More holy and profound, than mine own life,
 My dear wife's estimate, her womb's increase
 And treasure of my loins ; then if I would 115
 Speak that, —

Sic. We know your drift ; speak what ?

Bru. There's no more to be said, but he is banish'd
 As enemy to the people and his country.
 It shall be so.

[*Citizens.*] It shall be so, it shall be so.

Cor. You common cry of curs ! whose breath I hate 120
 As reek o' the rotten fens, whose loves I prize
 As the dead carcasses of unburied men
 That do corrupt my air, I banish you !
 And here remain with your uncertainty !
 Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts ! 125
 Your enemies, with nodding of their plumes,
 Fan you into despair ! Have the power still
 To banish your defenders ; till at length
 Your ignorance, which finds not till it feels,
 Making not reservation of yourselves, 130
 Still your own foes, deliver you as most
 Abated captives to some nation
 That won you without blows ! Despising,
 For you, the city, thus I turn my back ;
 There is a world elsewhere. 135

Exeunt Coriolanus, Cominius [Menenius, Senators, and Patricians]. They all shout, and throw up their caps.

ACT FOURTH

SCENE I

[*Rome. Before a gate of the city.*]

Enter Coriolanus, Volumnia, Virgilia, Menenius, Cominius, with the young Nobility of Rome.

Cor. Come, leave your tears : a brief farewell. The
beast

With many heads butts me away. Nay, mother,
Where is your ancient courage? You were us'd
To say extremity was the trier of spirits ;
That common chances common men could bear ; 5
That when the sea was calm all boats alike
Show'd mastership in floating ; fortune's blows,
When most struck home, being gentle, wounded,
craves

A noble cunning. You were us'd to load me
With precepts that would make invincible 10
The heart that conn'd them.

Vir. O heavens ! O heavens !

Cor. Nay, I prithee, woman, —

Vol. Now the red pestilence strike all trades in Rome,
And occupations perish !

SCENE II

[*The same. A street near the gate.*]

Enter Sicinius, Brutus, and an Ædile.

Sic. Bid them all home; he's gone, and we'll no
further.

The nobility are vexed, whom we see have sided
In his behalf.

Bru. Now we have shown our power,
Let us seem humbler after it is done
Than when it was a-doing.

Sic. Bid them home. 5
Say their great enemy is gone, and they
Stand in their ancient strength.

Bru. Dismiss them home.
[*Exit Ædile.*]

Here comes his mother.

Enter Volumnia, Virgilia, and Menenius.

Sic. Let's not meet her.

Bru. Why?

Sic. They say she's mad.

Bru. They have ta'en note of us; keep on your way. 10

Vol. O, you're well met. The hoarded plague o' the
gods

Requite your love!

Men. Peace, peace ; be not so loud.

Vol. If that I could for weeping, you should hear, —

Nay, and you shall hear some. [*To Brutus.*]

Will you be gone ?

Vir. [*To Sicinius.*] You shall stay too. I would I

had the power 15

To say so to my husband.

Sic. Are you mankind ?

Vol. Ay, fool ; is that a shame ? Note but this fool.

Was not a man my father ? Hadst thou foxship

To banish him that struck more blows for Rome

Than thou hast spoken words ?

Sic. O blessed heavens !

Vol. Moe noble blows than ever thou wise words, 21

And for Rome's good. I'll tell thee what : —

yet go.

Nay, but thou shalt stay too : — I would my son

Were in Arabia and thy tribe before him,

His good sword in his hand.

Sic. What then ?

Vir. What then !

He'd make an end of thy posterity. 26

Vol. Bastards and all !

Good man, the wounds that he does bear for Rome !

Men. Come, come, peace.

Sic. I would he had continued to his country 30

As he began, and not unknit himself

The noble knot he made.

112 **The Tragedy of Coriolanus Act IV**

[*To Virgilia.*] Leave this faint puling and lament as I do,
In anger, Juno-like. Come, come, come. *Exeunt.*
Men. Fie, fie, fie! *Exit.*

SCENE III

[*A highway between Rome and Antium.*]

Enter a Roman and a Volsc [meeting].

Rom. I know you well, sir, and you know me.
Your name, I think, is Adrian.

Vols. It is so, sir. Truly, I have forgot you.

Rom. I am a Roman; and my services are, as you
are, against 'em. Know you me yet? 5

Vols. Nicanor? No.

Rom. The same, sir.

Vols. You had more beard when I last saw you;
but your favour is well appear'd by your
tongue. What's the news in Rome? I have 10
a note from the Volscian state, to find you out
there. You have well saved me a day's jour-
ney.

Rom. There hath been in Rome strange insurrec-
tions; the people against the senators, patri-
cians, and nobles. 15

Vols. Hath been! Is it ended, then? Our state
thinks not so. They are in a most warlike
preparation, and hope to come upon them in
the heat of their division.

Sc. III **The Tragedy of Coriolanus** 113

Rom. The main blaze of it is past, but a small 20
thing would make it flame again; for the
nobles receive so to heart the banishment of
that worthy Coriolanus, that they are in a ripe
aptness to take all power from the people and
to pluck from them their tribunes for ever. 25
This lies glowing, I can tell you, and is almost
mature for the violent breaking out.

Vols. Coriolanus banish'd!

Rom. Banish'd, sir.

Vols. You will be welcome with this intelligence, 30
Nicanor.

Rom. The day serves well for them now. I have
heard it said, the fittest time to corrupt a
man's wife is when she's fallen out with her
husband. Your noble Tullus Aufidius will 35
appear well in these wars, his great opposer,
Coriolanus, being now in no request of his
country.

Vols. He cannot choose. I am most fortunate
thus accidentally to encounter you. You have 40
ended my business, and I will merrily accom-
pany you home.

Rom. I shall, between this and supper, tell you
most strange things from Rome; all tend-
ing to the good of their adversaries. Have you 45
an army ready, say you?

Vols. A most royal one; the centurions and their

charges, distinctly billeted, already in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. 50

Rom. I am joyful to hear of their readiness, and am the man, I think, that shall set them in present action. So, sir, heartily well met, and most glad of your company.

Vols. You take my part from me, sir; I have the most cause to be glad of yours. 55

Rom. Well, let us go together. *Exeunt.*

SCENE IV

[*Antium. Before Aufidius's house.*]

Enter Coriolanus, in mean apparel, disguis'd and muffled.

Cor. A goodly city is this Antium. City,
 'Tis I that made thy widows; many an heir
 Of these fair edifices 'fore my wars
 Have I heard groan and drop. Then know me
 not,
 Lest that thy wives with spits and boys with
 stones 5
 In puny battle slay me,

Enter a Citizen.

Save you, sir.

Cit. And you.

Cor. Direct me, if it be your will,
Where great Aufidius lies. Is he in Antium?

Cit. He is, and feasts the nobles of the state 9
At his house this night.

Cor. Which is his house, beseech you?

Cit. This, here before you.

Cor. Thank you, sir : farewell.

Exit Citizen.

O world, thy slippery turns ! Friends now fast
sworn,

Whose double bosoms seem to wear one heart,
Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal and exercise
Are still together, who twin, as 'twere, in love 15

Unseparable, shall within this hour,

On a dissension of a doit, break out

To bitterest enmity ; so, fellest foes,

Whose passions and whose plots have broke their
sleep

To take the one the other, by some chance, 20

Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear
friends

And interjoin their issues. So with me ;

My birthplace hate I, and my love's upon

This enemy town. I'll enter. If he slay me,

He does fair justice ; if he give me way, 25

I'll do his country service. *Exit.*

116 **The Tragedy of Coriolanus Act IV**

SCENE V

[*The same. A hall in Aufidius's house.*]

Music within. Enter a Servingman.

1. *Serv.* Wine, wine, wine! What service is here!
I think our fellows are asleep. *Exit.*

Enter a second Servingman.

2. *Serv.* Where's Cotus? my master calls for him.
Cotus! *Exit.*

Enter Coriolanus.

Cor. A goodly house! The feast smells well, but 5
I appear not like a guest.

Re-enter the first Servingman.

1. *Serv.* What would you have, friend? Whence
are you? Here's no place for you; pray,
go to the door. *Exit.*

Cor. I have deserv'd no better entertainment, 10
In being Coriolanus.

Re-enter second Servingman.

2. *Serv.* Whence are you, sir? Has the porter his
eyes in his head, that he gives entrance to such
companions? Pray, get you out.

Cor. Away!

15

3. *Serv.* Under the canopy ?

Cor. Ay.

3. *Serv.* Where's that ?

Cor. I' the city of kites and crows. 45

3. *Serv.* I' the city of kites and crows ! What an
 ass it is ! Then thou dwell'st with daws
 too ?

Cor. No, I serve not thy master.

3. *Serv.* How, sir ! do you meddle with my mas- 50
 ter ?

Cor. Ay ; 'tis an honest service than to meddle
 with thy mistress.

 Thou prat'st, and prat'st ; serve with thy trencher,
 hence !

Beats him away. [Exit third Servingman.]

Enter Aufidius with the [second] Servingman.

Auf. Where is this fellow ? 55

2. *Serv.* Here, sir. I'd have beaten him like a dog,
 but for disturbing the lords within. [Retires.]

Auf. Whence com'st, thou ? What wouldst thou ?
 Thy name ?

 Why speak'st not ? Speak, man : what's thy
 name ?

Cor. If, Tullus [*unmuffling*], not yet thou know'st 60
 me, and, seeing me, dost not think me for the
 man I am, necessity commands me name my-
 self.

Sc. V **The Tragedy of Coriolanus** 119

Auf. What is thy name?

Cor. A name unmusical to the Volscians' ears,
And harsh in sound to thine.

Auf. Say, what's thy name?

Thou hast a grim appearance, and thy face 66
Bears a command in't; though thy tackle's torn,
Thou show'st a noble vessel. What's thy name?

Cor. Prepare thy brow to frown. Know'st thou me
yet?

Auf. I know thee not. Thy name? 70

Cor. My name is Caius Marcius, who hath done
To thee particularly and to all the Volsces
Great hurt and mischief; thereto witness may
My surname, Coriolanus. The painful service,
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood 75
Shed for my thankless country are requited
But with that surname; a good memory,
And witness of the malice and displeasure
Which thou shouldst bear me. Only that name
remains.

The cruelty and envy of the people, 80
Permitted by our dastard nobles, who
Have all forsook me, hath devour'd the rest;
And suffer'd me by the voice of slaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome. Now this extremity
Hath brought me to thy hearth; not out of
hope — 85

Mistake me not — to save my life, for if

I had fear'd death, of all the men i' the world
 I would have 'voided thee, but in mere spite,
 To be full quit of those my banishers,
 Stand I before thee here. Then if thou hast 90
 A heart of wreak in thee, that wilt revenge
 Thine own particular wrongs and stop those
 maims
 Of shame seen through thy country, speed thee
 straight,
 And make my misery serve thy turn. So use it
 That my revengeful services may prove 95
 As benefits to thee, for I will fight
 Against my cank'red country with the spleen
 Of all the under fiends. But if so be
 Thou dar'st not this, and that to prove more
 fortunes
 Thou'rt tired, then, in a word, I also am 100
 Longer to live most weary, and present
 My throat to thee and to thy ancient malice;
 Which not to cut would show thee but a fool,
 Since I have ever followed thee with hate,
 Drawn tuns of blood out of thy country's breast, 105
 And cannot live but to thy shame, unless
 It be to do thee service.

Auf.

O Marcius, Marcius!

Each word thou hast spoke hath weeded from my
 heart
 A root of ancient envy. If Jupiter

Should from yond cloud speak divine things, 110
 And say "'Tis true," I'd not believe them more
 Than thee, all noble Marcius. Let me twine
 Mine arms about that body, whereagainst
 My grained ash an hundred times hath broke,
 And scarr'd the moon with splinters. Here I clip 115
 The anvil of my sword, and do contest
 As hotly and as nobly with thy love
 As ever in ambitious strength I did
 Contend against thy valour. Know thou first,
 I lov'd the maid I married; never man 120
 Sigh'd truer breath; but that I see thee here,
 Thou noble thing! more dances my rapt heart
 Than when I first my wedded mistress saw
 Bestride my threshold. Why, thou Mars! I
 tell thee,

We have a power on foot; and I had purpose 125
 Once more to hew thy target from thy brawn,
 Or lose mine arm for't. Thou hast beat me out
 Twelve several times, and I have nightly since
 Dreamt of encounters 'twixt thyself and me;
 We have been down together in my sleep, 130
 Unbuckling helms, fisting each other's throat,
 And wak'd half dead with nothing. **Worthy**
Marcius,

Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that
 Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all
 From twelve to seventy, and pouring wax 135

1. *Serv.* What an arm he has! He turn'd me about with his finger and his thumb, as one would set up a top. 160

2. *Serv.* Nay, I knew by his face that there was something in him. He had, sir, a kind of face, methought, — I cannot tell how to term it.

1. *Serv.* He had so; looking as it were — would I were hang'd, but I thought there was more in him than I could think. 165

2. *Serv.* So did I, I'll be sworn. He is simply the rarest man i' the world.

1. *Serv.* I think he is; but a greater soldier than he you wot one. 170

2. *Serv.* Who? My master?

1. *Serv.* Nay, it's no matter for that.

2. *Serv.* Worth six on him.

1. *Serv.* Nay, not so neither; but I take him to be the greater soldier. 175

2. *Serv.* Faith, look you, one cannot tell how to say that. For the defence of a town, our general is excellent.

1. *Serv.* Ay, and for an assault too. 180

Re-enter third Servingman.

3. *Serv.* O slaves, I can tell you news, — news, you rascals!

1. and 2. *Serv.* What, what, what? Let's partake.

124 **The Tragedy of Coriolanus Act IV**

3. *Serv.* I would not be a Roman, of all nations ; 185
I had as lieve be a condemn'd man.

1. and 2. *Serv.* Wherefore ? wherefore ?

3. *Serv.* Why, here's he that was wont to thwack
our general, Caius Marcius.

1. *Serv.* Why do you say, "thwack our general" ? 190

3. *Serv.* I do not say, "thwack our general"; but he was always good enough for
him.

2. *Serv.* Come, we are fellows and friends ; he was
ever too hard for him ; I have heard him say 195
so himself.

1. *Serv.* He was too hard for him directly, to say
the troth on't. Before Corioli he scotch'd
him and notch'd him like a carbonado.

2. *Serv.* An he had been cannibally given, he 200
might have boil'd and eaten him too.

1. *Serv.* But more of thy news.

3. *Serv.* Why, he is so made on here within, as if he
were son and heir to Mars ; set at upper end
o' the table ; no question ask'd him by any 205
of the senators, but they stand bald before him.
Our general himself makes a mistress of him ;
sanctifies himself with 's hand and turns up
the white o' the eye to his discourse. But
the bottom of the news is, our general is cut i' 210
the middle and but one half of what he was
yesterday ; for the other has half, by the en-

treaty and grant of the whole table. He'll go, he says, and sowl the porter of Rome gates by the ears. He will mow all down before him, 215 and leave his passage poll'd.

2. *Serv.* And he's as like to do't as any man I can imagine.
3. *Serv.* Do't! he will do't; for, look you, sir, he has as many friends as enemies; which friends, 220 sir, as it were, durst not, look you, sir, show themselves, as we term it, his friends whilst he's in directitude.
1. *Serv.* Directitude! What's that?
3. *Serv.* But when they shall see, sir, his crest up 225 again, and the man in blood, they will out of their burrows, like conies after rain, and revel all with him.
1. *Serv.* But when goes this forward?
3. *Serv.* To-morrow; to-day; presently; you 230 shall have the drum struck up this afternoon. 'Tis, as it were, a parcel of their feast, and to be executed ere they wipe their lips.
2. *Serv.* Why, then we shall have a stirring world again. This peace is nothing, but to rust iron, 235 increase tailors, and breed ballad-makers.
1. *Serv.* Let me have war, say I; it exceeds peace as far as day does night; it's spritely, waking, audible, and full of vent. Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy; mull'd, deaf, sleepy, insen- 240

sible ; a getter of more bastard children than war's a destroyer of men.

2. *Serv.* 'Tis so ; and as wars, in some sort, may be said to be a ravisher, so it cannot be denied but peace is a great maker of cuckolds. 245

1. *Serv.* Ay, and it makes men hate one another.

3. *Serv.* Reason ; because they then less need one another. The wars for my money ! I hope to see Romans as cheap as Volscians. — They are rising, they are rising. 250

1. and 2. *Serv.* In, in, in, in ! *Exeunt.*

SCENE VI

[*Rome. A public place.*]

Enter Sicinius and Brutus.

Sic. We hear not of him, neither need we fear him ;
His remedies are tame. The present peace
And quietness of the people, which before
Were in wild hurry, here do make his friends
Blush that the world goes well, who rather had, 5
Though they themselves did suffer by't, behold
Dissentious numbers pest'ring streets than see
Our tradesmen singing in their shops and going
About their functions friendly.

Enter Menenius.

Bru. We stood to't in good time. Is this Menenius ? 10

Sc. VI **The Tragedy of Coriolanus** 127

Sic. 'Tis he, 'tis he. O, he is grown most kind of late.
Hail, sir!

Men. Hail to you both!

Sic. Your Coriolanus
Is not much miss'd, but with his friends.
The commonwealth doth stand, and so would do,
Were he more angry at it. 15

Men. All's well; and might have been much better, if
He could have temporiz'd.

Sic. Where is he, hear you?

Men. Nay, I hear nothing; his mother and his wife
Hear nothing from him.

Enter three or four Citizens.

[*Citizens.*] The gods preserve you both!

Sic. God-den, our neighbours. 20

Bru. God-den to you all, god-den to you all.

1. Cit. Ourselves, our wives, and children, on our
knees,

Are bound to pray for you both.

Sic. Live, and thrive!

Bru. Farewell, kind neighbours! We wish'd Corio-
lanus 24

Had lov'd you as we did.

[*Citizens.*] Now the gods keep you

Both Tri. Farewell, farewell. *Exeunt Citizens*

Sic. This is a happier and more comely time

Than when these fellows ran about the streets,
Crying confusion.

Bru. Caius Marcius was
A worthy officer i' the war; but insolent, 30
O'ercome with pride, ambitious past all thinking,
Self-loving, —

Sic. And affecting one sole throne,
Without assistance.

Men. I think not so.

Sic. We should by this, to all our lamentation,
If he had gone forth consul, found it so. 35

Bru. The gods have well prevented it, and Rome
Sits safe and still without him.

Enter an Ædile.

Æd. Worthy tribunes,
There is a slave, whom we have put in prison,
Reports the Volsces with two several powers
Are ent'red in the Roman territories, 40
And with the deepest malice of the war
Destroy what lies before 'em.

Men. 'Tis Aufidius,
Who, hearing of our Marcius' banishment,
Thrusts forth his horns again into the world;
Which were inshell'd when Marcius stood for
Rome, 45
And durst not once peep out.

Sc. VI *The Tragedy of Coriolanus* 129

Sic. Come, what talk you

Of *Marcus*?

Bru. Go see this rumourer whipp'd. It cannot be
The *Volsces* dare break with us.

Men. Cannot be!

We have record that very well it can ;
And three examples of the like hath been 50
Within my age. But reason with the fellow,
Before you punish him, where he heard this,
Lest you shall chance to whip your information
And beat the messenger who bids beware
Of what is to be dreaded.

Sic. Tell not me! 55

I know this cannot be.

Bru. Not possible.

Enter a Messenger.

Mess. The nobles in great earnestness are going
All to the Senate-house ; some news is come
That turns their countenances.

Sic. 'Tis this slave, —
Go whip him 'fore the people's eyes, — his rais-
ing ; 60
Nothing but his report.

Mess. Yes, worthy sir,
The slave's report is seconded ; and more,
More fearful, is deliver'd.

Sic. What more fearful?

Mess. It is spoke freely out of many mouths —
 How probable I do not know — that Marcius, 65
 Join'd with Aufidius, leads a power 'gainst Rome,
 And vows revenge as spacious as between
 The young'st and oldest thing.

Sic. This is most likely !

Bru. Rais'd only, that the weaker sort may wish
 Good Marcius home again.

Sic. The very trick on't.

Men. This is unlikely. 71

He and Aufidius can no more atone
 Than violentest contrariety.

Enter [a second] Messenger.

[2.] *Mess.* You are sent for to the Senate.
 A fearful army, led by Caius Marcius 75
 Associated with Aufidius, rages
 Upon our territories ; and have already
 O'erborne their way, consum'd with fire, and
 took
 What lay before them.

Enter Cominius.

Com. O, you have made good work !

Men. What news ? what news ?

Com. You have help to ravish your own daughters
 and 81

Sc. VI *The Tragedy of Coriolanus* 131

To melt the city leads upon your pates,
To see your wives dishonour'd to your noses, —

Men. What's the news? what's the news?

Com. Your temples burned in their cement, and 85
Your franchises, whereon you stood, confin'd
Into an auger's bore.

Men. Pray now, your news? —
You have made fair work, I fear me. — Pray, your
news?

If Marcius should be join'd with Volscians, —

Com. If!

He is their god. He leads them like a thing 90
Made by some other deity than nature,
That shapes man better; and they follow him,
Against us brats, with no less confidence
Than boys pursuing summer butterflies,
Or butchers killing flies.

Men. You have made good work,
You and your apron-men; you that stood so
much 96

Upon the voice of occupation and
The breath of garlic-eaters!

Com. He will shake
Your Rome about your ears.

Men. As Hercules
Did shake down mellow fruit. You have made
fair work! 100

Bru. But is this true, sir?

Sc. VI *The Tragedy of Coriolanus* 133

Men. How! Was't we? We lov'd him; but, like
beasts
And cowardly nobles, gave way unto your clusters,
Who did hoot him out o' the city.

Com. But I fear
They'll roar him in again. Tullus Aufidius,
The second name of men, obeys his points 125
As if he were his officer. Desperation
Is all the policy, strength, and defence,
That Rome can make against them.

Enter a troop of Citizens.

Men. Here come the clusters.
And is Aufidius with him? You are they
That made the air unwholesome, when you cast 130
Your stinking greasy caps in hooting at
Coriolanus' exile. Now he's coming;
And not a hair upon a soldier's head
Which will not prove a whip. As many cox-
combs
As you threw caps up will he tumble down, 135
And pay you for your voices. 'Tis no matter;
If he could burn us all into one coal,
We have deserv'd it.

[*Citizens.*] Faith, we hear fearful news.

1. Cit. For mine own part
When I said, banish him, I said, 'twas pity.

2. *Cit.* And so did I.

3. *Cit.* And so did I; and, to say the truth, so did very many of us. That we did, we did for the best; and though we willingly consented to his banishment, yet it was against our will.

Com. You're goodly things, you voices!

Men. You have made
Good work, you and your cry! Shall's to the
Capitol?

Com. O, ay, what else?

Exeunt Cominius and Menenius

Sic. Go, masters, get you home; be not dismay'd. These are a side that would be glad to have This true which they so seem to fear. Go home, And show no sign of fear.

1. *Cit.* The gods be good to us! Come, masters, let's home. I ever said we were i' the wrong when we banish'd him.

2. *Cit.* So did we all. But, come, let's home.

Exeunt Citizens

Bru. I do not like this news.

Sic. Nor I.

Bru. Let's to the Capitol. Would half my wealth Would buy this for a lie!

Sic. Pray, let's go.

Exeunt

SCENE VII

[A camp, at a small distance from Rome.]

Enter Aufidius with his Lieutenant.

Auf. Do they still fly to the Roman?

Lieu. I do not know what witchcraft's in him, but
Your soldiers use him as the grace 'fore meat,
Their talk at table, and their thanks at end;
And you are dark'ned in this action, sir, 5
Even by your own.

Auf. I cannot help it now,
Unless, by using means, I lame the foot
Of our design. He bears himself more proudlier,
Even to my person, than I thought he would
When first I did embrace him; yet his nature 10
In that's no changeling; and I must excuse
What cannot be amended.

Lieu. Yet I wish, sir, —
I mean for your particular, — you had not
Join'd in commission with him; but either
Have borne the action of yourself, or else 15
To him had left it solely.

Auf. I understand thee well; and be thou sure,
When he shall come to his account, he knows not
What I can urge against him. Although it seem
And so he thinks, and is no less apparent
To the vulgar eye, that he bears all things

And shows good husbandry for the Volscian state,
 Fights dragon-like, and does achieve as soon
 As draw his sword ; yet he hath left undone
 That which shall break his neck or hazard mine, 25
 Whene'er we come to our account.

Lieu. Sir, I beseech you, think you he'll carry Rome ?

Auf. All places yield to him ere he sits down,
 And the nobility of Rome are his.
 The senators and patricians love him too ; 30
 The tribunes are no soldiers, and their people
 Will be as rash in the repeal as hasty
 To expel him thence. I think he'll be to Rome
 As is the osprey to the fish, who takes it
 By sovereignty of nature. First he was 35
 A noble servant to them, but he could not
 Carry his honours even. Whether 'twas pride,
 Which out of daily fortune ever taints
 The happy man ; whether defect of judgement,
 To fail in the disposing of those chances 40
 Which he was lord of ; or whether nature,
 Not to be other than one thing, not moving
 From the casque to the cushion, but commanding
 peace
 Even with the same austerity and garb
 As he controll'd the war ; but one of these, — 45
 As he hath spices of them all — not all, —
 For I dare so far free him, — made him fear'd ;
 So, *hated* ; and so, banish'd : but he has a merit

To choke it in the utterance. So our virtues
Lie in the interpretation of the time ; 50
And power, unto itself most commendable,
Hath not a tomb so evident as a chair
To extol what it hath done.
One fire drives out one fire ; one nail, one nail ;
Rights by rights falter, strengths by strengths do
fail. 55
Come, let's away. When, Caius, Rome is thine,
Thou art poor'st of all ; then shortly art thou
mine. *Exeunt.*



ACT FIFTH

SCENE I

[*Rome. A public place.*]

Enter Menenius, Cominius, Sicinius, Brutus, with others.

Men. No, I'll not go. You hear what he hath said
Which was sometime his general ; who lov'd him
In a most dear particular. He call'd me father ;
But what o' that ? Go, you that banish'd him ;
A mile before his tent fall down, and knee 5
The way into his mercy. Nay, if he coy'd
To hear Cominius speak, I'll keep at home.

Com. He would not seem to know me.

Men. Do you hear ?

Com. Yet one time he did call me by my name.
I urg'd our old acquaintance, and the drops 10
That we have bled together. Coriolanus
He would not answer to ; forbade all names ;
He was a kind of nothing, titleless,
Till he had forg'd himself a name o' the fire
Of burning Rome.

Men. Why, so ; you have made good work ! 15

Sc. I **The Tragedy of Coriolanus** 139

A pair of tribunes that have wreck'd fair Rome
To make coals cheap! A noble memory!

Com. I minded him how royal 'twas to pardon
When it was less expected; he replied,
It was a bare petition of a state 20
To one whom they had punish'd.

Men. Very well;
Could he say less?

Com. I offered to awaken his regard
For 's private friends; his answer to me was,
He could not stay to pick them in a pile 25
Of noisome musty chaff. He said 'twas folly,
For one poor grain or two, to leave unburnt
And still to nose the offence.

Men. For one poor grain or two!
I am one of those; his mother, wife, his child,
And this brave fellow too, we are the grains. 30
You are the musty chaff, and you are smelt
Above the moon; we must be burnt for you.

Sic. Nay, pray, be patient. If you refuse your aid
In this so never-needed help, yet do not
Upbraid 's with our distress. But, sure, if you 35
Would be your country's pleader, your good
tongue,
More than the instant army we can make,
Might stop our countryman.

Men. No, I'll not meddle.

Sic. Pray you, go to him.

Men. What should I do?

Bru. Only make trial what your love can do 40

For Rome, towards Marcius.

Men. Well, and say that Marcius

Return me, as Cominius is return'd,

Unheard; what then?

But as a discontented friend, grief-shot

With his unkindness? Say't be so?

Sic. Yet your good will

Must have that thanks from Rome, after the

measure 46

As you intended well.

Men. I'll undertake't.

I think he'll hear me. Yet, to bite his lip

And hum at good Cominius, much unhearts me.

He was not taken well; he had not din'd. 50

The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold, and then

We pout upon the morning, are unapt

To give or to forgive; but when we have stuff'd

These pipes and these conveyances of our blood

With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls 55

Than in our priest-like fasts: therefore I'll watch

him

Till he be dieted to my request,

And then I'll set upon him.

Bru. You know the very road into his kindness,

And cannot lose your way.

Men. Good faith, I'll prove him,

1. *Watch.* Faith, sir, if you had told as many lies
in his behalf as you have uttered words in 25
your own, you should not pass here; no,
though it were as virtuous to lie as to live
chastely. Therefore, go back.

Men. Prithee, fellow, remember my name is Me-
nenius, always factionary on the party of your 30
general.

2. *Watch.* Howsoever you have been his liar, as you
say you have, I am one that, telling true under
him, must say you cannot pass. Therefore,
go back. 35

Men. Has he din'd, canst thou tell? for I would
not speak with him till after dinner.

1. *Watch.* You are a Roman, are you?

Men. I am, as thy general is.

1. *Watch.* Then you should hate Rome, as he does. 40
Can you, when you have push'd out your
gates the very defender of them, and, in a vio-
lent popular ignorance, given your enemy your
shield, think to front his revenges with the
easy groans of old women, the virginal palms 45
of your daughters, or with the palsied inter-
cession of such a decay'd dotant as you seem
to be? Can you think to blow out the in-
tended fire your city is ready to flame in, with
such weak breath as this? No, you are de- 50
ceiv'd; therefore, back to Rome, and prepare

for your execution. You are condemn'd, our general has sworn you out of reprieve and pardon.

Men. Sirrah, if thy captain knew I were here, he would use me with estimation. 55

1. Watch. Come, my captain knows you not.

Men. I mean, thy general.

1. Watch. My general cares not for you. Back, I say, go; lest I let forth your half-pint of blood. Back, that's the utmost of your having; back! 60

Men. Nay, but, fellow, fellow, —

Enter Coriolanus with Aufidius.

Cor. What's the matter?

Men. Now, you companion, I'll say an errand for you. You shall know now that I am in estimation; you shall perceive that a Jack guardant cannot office me from my son Coriolanus. Guess but by my entertainment with him if thou stand'st not i' the state of hanging, or of some death more long in spectatorship, and crueller in suffering; behold now presently, and swoon for what's to come upon thee. [*To Cor.*] The glorious gods sit in hourly synod about thy particular prosperity, and love thee *no worse than thy old father Menenius does!* 70 75

O my son, my son ! thou art preparing fire for us ; look thee, here's water to quench it. I was hardly moved to come to thee ; but being assured none but myself could move thee, I have been blown out of our gates with sighs ; and conjure thee to pardon Rome, and thy petitionary countrymen. The good gods assuage thy wrath, and turn the dregs of it upon this varlet here, — this, who, like a block, hath denied my access to thee. 80 85

Cor. Away !

Men. How ! away !

Cor. Wife, mother, child, I know not. My affairs are servanted to others ; though I owe my revenge properly, my remission lies in Volscian breasts. That we have been familiar, 90

Ingrate forgetfulness shall poison rather than pity note how much. Therefore, begone. Mine ears against your suits are stronger than your gates against my force. Yet, for I loved thee, 95

Take this along. I writ it for thy sake,

[*Gives a letter.*]

And would have sent it. Another word, Menenius,

I will not hear thee speak. This man, Aufidius, was my belov'd in Rome ; yet thou behold'st !

Auf. You keep a constant temper. 100

Exeunt [Coriolanus and Aufidius].

1. *Watch.* Now, sir, is your name Menenius?

2. *Watch.* 'Tis a spell, you see, of much power.

You know the way home again.

1. *Watch.* Do you hear how we are shent for keeping your greatness back? 105

2. *Watch.* What cause do you think I have to swoon?

Men. I neither care for the world nor your general; for such things as you I can scarce think there's any, you're so slight. He that hath a will to die by himself fears it not from another. Let your general do his worst. For you, be that you are, long; and your misery increase with your age! I say to you, as I was said to, Away! 110

Exit.

1. *Watch.* A noble fellow, I warrant him. 115

2. *Watch.* The worthy fellow is our general.

He's the rock, the oak not to be wind-shaken.

Exeunt.

SCENE III

[The tent of Coriolanus.]

Enter Coriolanus, Aufidius [and others].

Cor. We will before the walls of Rome to-morrow
Set down our host. My partner in this action,

c. III The Tragedy of Coriolanus 147

You must report to the Volscian lords, how plainly
I have borne this business.

uf. Only their ends
You have respected ; stopp'd your ears against 5
The general suit of Rome ; never admitted
A private whisper, no, not with such friends
That thought them sure of you.

or. This last old man,
Whom with a crack'd heart I have sent to Rome,
Lov'd me above the measure of a father ; 10
Nay, godded me, indeed. Their latest refuge
Was to send him ; for whose old love I have,
Though I show'd sourly to him, once more offer'd
The first conditions, which they did refuse
And cannot now accept. To grace him only 15
That thought he could do more, a very little
I have yielded to. Fresh embassies and suits,
Nor from the state nor private friends, hereafter
Will I lend ear to. Ha ! what shout is this ?

Shout within.

Shall I be tempted to infringe my vow 20
In the same time 'tis made ? I will not.

*Enter [in mourning habits] Virgilia, Volumnia [leading]
young Marcius, Valeria, with Attendants.*

My wife comes foremost ; then the honour'd
mould
Wherein this trunk was fram'd, and in her hand

And the most noble mother of the world
 Leave unsaluted. Sink, my knee, i' the earth ; 50
Kneels.

Of thy deep duty more impression show
 Than that of common sons.

Vol. O, stand up bless'd !
 Whilst, with no softer cushion than the flint,
 I kneel before thee ; and unproperly
 Show duty, as mistaken all this while 55
 Between the child and parent. [*Kneels.*]

Cor. [*Instantly raising her.*] What's this ?
 Your knees to me ? to your corrected son ?
 Then let the pebbles on the hungry beach
 Fillip the stars ; then let the mutinous winds
 Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery sun, 60
 Murd'ring impossibility, to make
 What cannot be, slight work.

Vol. Thou art my warrior ;
 I help to frame thee. Do you know this lady ?

Cor. The noble sister of Publicola,
 The moon of Rome, chaste as the icicle 65
 That's curded by the frost from purest snow
 And hangs on Dian's temple. Dear Valeria !

Vol. This is a poor epitome of yours,
 Which by the interpretation of full time
 May show like all yourself.

Cor. The god of soldiers,
 With the consent of supreme Jove, inform 71

And state of bodies would bewray what life 95
We have led since thy exile. Think with thyself
How more unfortunate than all living women
Are we come hither ; since that thy sight, which
should

Make our eyes flow with joy, hearts dance with
comforts,

Constrains them weep and shake with fear and
sorrow ; 100

Making the mother, wife, and child to see
The son, the husband, and the father tearing
His country's bowels out. And to poor we
Thine enmity's most capital. Thou barr'st us
Our prayers to the gods, which is a comfort 105

That all but we enjoy ; for how can we,
Alas, how can we for our country pray,
Whereto we are bound, together with thy victory,
Whereto we are bound ? Alack, or we must lose
The country, our dear nurse, or else thy person, 110
Our comfort in the country. We must find

An evident calamity, though we had
Our wish, which side should win ; for either thou
Must, as a foreign recreant, be led
With manacles through our streets, or else 115
Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm for having bravely shed
Thy wife and children's blood. For myself, son,
I purpose not to wait on fortune till

52 **The Tragedy of Coriolanus** Act V

These wars determine. If I cannot persuade
thee 120

Rather to show a noble grace to both parts
Than seek the end of one, thou shalt no sooner
March to assault thy country than to tread —
Trust to't, thou shalt not — on thy mother's
womb,
That brought thee to this world.

Vir. Ay, and on mine,
That brought you forth this boy, to keep your
name 126

Living to time.

Young Mar. 'A shall not tread on me.
I'll run away till I am bigger, but then I'll fight.

Cor. Not of a woman's tenderness to be,
Requires nor child nor woman's face to see. 130
I have sat too long. [Rising.]

Vol. Nay, go not from us thus.
If it were so that our request did tend
To save the Romans, thereby to destroy
The Volsces whom you serve, you might con-
demn us,
As poisonous of your honour. No; our suit 135
Is, that you reconcile them: while the Volsces
May say, "This mercy we have show'd"; the
Romans,
"This we receiv'd"; and each in either side
Give the all-hail to thee, and cry, "Be blest

c. III **The Tragedy of Coriolanus** 153

For making up this peace!" Thou know'st,
great son, 140

The end of war 's uncertain, but this certain,
That, if thou conquer Rome, the benefit
Which thou shalt thereby reap is such a name
Whose repetition will be dogg'd with curses ;
Whose chronicle thus writ : "The man was
noble, 145

But with his last attempt he wip'd it out ;
Destroy'd his country ; and his name remains
To the ensuing age abhorr'd." Speak to me,
son.

Thou hast affected the fine strains of honour,
To imitate the graces of the gods ; 150
To tear with thunder the wide cheeks o' the air,
And yet to charge thy sulphur with a bolt
That should but rive an oak. Why dost not
speak ?

Think'st thou it honourable for a noble man
Still to remember wrongs ? Daughter, speak
you ; 155

He cares not for your weeping. Speak thou, boy ;
Perhaps thy childishness will move him more
Than can our reasons. There's no man in the
world

More bound to 's mother ; yet here he lets me prate
Like one i' the stocks. — Thou hast never in thy
life 160

Show'd thy dear mother any courtesy,
 When she, poor hen, fond of no second brood,
 Has cluck'd thee to the wars and safely home,
 Loaden with honour. Say my request's unjust,
 And spurn me back ; but if it be not so, 165
 Thou art not honest ; and the gods will plague thee,
 That thou restrain'st from me the duty which
 To a mother's part belongs. — He turns away.
 Down, ladies ; let us shame him with our knees.
 To his surname Coriolanus longs more pride 170
 Than pity to our prayers. Down ! an end ;
 This is the last. So we will home to Rome,
 And die among our neighbours. — Nay, behold 's !
 This boy, that cannot tell what he would have,
 But kneels and holds up hands for fellowship, 175
 Does reason our petition with more strength
 Than thou hast to deny't. — Come, let us go.
 This fellow had a Volscian to his mother ;
 His wife is in Corioli, and his child
 Like him by chance. — Yet give us our dis-
 patch. 180
 I am hush'd until our city be a-fire,
 And then I'll speak a little.

He holds her by the hand, silent.

Cor.

O mother, mother !

What have you done ? Behold, the heavens do
 ope,

The gods look down, and this unnatural scene

They laugh at. O my mother, mother! O! 185
 You have won a happy victory to Rome;
 But, for your son, — believe it, O, believe it,
 Most dangerously you have with him prevail'd,
 If not most mortal to him. But, let it come.
 Aufidius, though I cannot make true wars, 190
 I'll frame convenient peace. Now, good Aufidius,
 Were you in my stead, would you have heard
 A mother less, or granted less, Aufidius?

Auf. I was mov'd withal.

Cor. I dare be sworn you were;
 And, sir, it is no little thing to make 195
 Mine eyes to sweat compassion. But, good sir,
 What peace you'll make, advise me. For my
 part,
 I'll not to Rome, I'll back with you; and pray
 you,
 Stand to me in this cause. — O mother! wife!

[Speaks apart with them.]

Auf. *[Aside.]* I am glad thou hast set thy mercy and
 thy honour 200

At difference in thee. Out of that I'll work
 Myself a former fortune.

Cor. *[To Volumnia, Virgilia, etc.]* Ay, by and by;
 But we will drink together; and you shall bear
 A better witness back than words, which we,
 On like conditions, will have counter-seal'd. 205
 Come, enter with us. Ladies, you deserve

To have a temple built you. All the swords
 In Italy, and her confederate arms,
 Could not have made this peace. *Exeunt.*

SCENE IV

[*Rome. A public place.*]

Enter Menenius and Sicinius.

Men. See you yond coign o' the Capitol, yond corner-stone?

Sic. Why, what of that?

Men. If it be possible for you to displace it with your little finger, there is some hope the ladies of Rome, especially his mother, may prevail with him. But I say there is no hope in't; our throats are sentenc'd and stay upon execution. 5

Sic. Is't possible that so short a time can alter the condition of a man? 10

Men. There is differency between a grub and a butterfly; yet your butterfly was a grub. This Marcius is grown from man to dragon; he has wings; he's more than a creeping thing.

Sic. He lov'd his mother dearly. 15

Men. So did he me; and he no more remembers his mother now than an eight-year-old horse.

The tartness of his face sours ripe grapes;
when he walks, he moves like an engine, and
the ground shrinks before his treading. He 20
is able to pierce a corslet with his eye; talks
like a knell, and his hum is a battery. He sits
in his state, as a thing made for Alexander.
What he bids be done is finish'd with his bid-
ding. He wants nothing of a god but eternity 25
and a heaven to throne in.

Sic. Yes, mercy, if you report him truly.

Men. I paint him in the character. Mark what
mercy his mother shall bring from him. There
is no more mercy in him than there is milk in 30
a male tiger; that shall our poor city find:
and all this is long of you.

Sic. The gods be good unto us!

Men. No, in such a case the gods will not be good
unto us. When we banish'd him, we respected 35
not them; and, he returning to break our
necks, they respect not us.

Enter a Messenger.

Mess. Sir, if you'd save your life, fly to your house.
The plebeians have got your fellow-tribune
And hale him up and down, all swearing, if 40
The Roman ladies bring not comfort home,
They'll give him death by inches.

SCENE VI

[*Corioli. A public place.*]

Enter Tullus Aufidius, with Attendants.

Auf. Go tell the lords o' the city I am here ;
 Deliver them this paper. Having read it,
 Bid them repair to the market-place, where I,
 Even in theirs and in the commons' ears,
 Will vouch the truth of it. Him I accuse 5
 The city ports by this hath enter'd, and
 Intends to appear before the people, hoping
 To purge himself with words. Dispatch.

[*Exeunt Attendants.*]

Enter three or four Conspirators of Aufidius' faction.

Most welcome !

1. *Con.* How is it with our general ?

Auf. Even so 10

As with a man by his own alms empoison'd,
 And with his charity slain.

2. *Con.* Most noble sir,

If you do hold the same intent wherein
 You wish'd us parties, we'll deliver you
 Of your great danger.

Auf. Sir, I cannot tell. 15

We must proceed as we do find the people.

3. *Con.* The people will remain uncertain whilst
 'Twixt you there's difference; but the fall of
 either
 Makes the survivor heir of all.

Auf. I know it;
 And my pretext to strike at him admits 20
 A good construction. I rais'd him, and I pawn'd
 Mine honour for his truth; who being so height-
 en'd,
 He watered his new plants with dews of flattery,
 Seducing so my friends; and, to this end,
 He bow'd his nature, never known before 25
 But to be rough, unswayable, and free.

3. *Con.* Sir, his stoutness
 When he did stand for consul, which he lost
 By lack of stooping, —

Auf. That I would have spoke of.
 Being banish'd for't, he came unto my hearth, 30
 Presented to my knife his throat. I took him;
 Made him joint-servant with me; gave him way
 In all his own desires; nay, let him choose
 Out of my files, his projects to accomplish,
 My best and freshest men; serv'd his design-
 ments 35
 In mine own person; help to reap the fame
 Which he did end all his, and took some pride
 To do myself this wrong; till, at the last,
 I seem'd his follower, not partner, and

He wag'd me with his countenance, as if 40
I had been mercenary.

1. *Con.* So he did, my lord.
The army marvell'd at it, and, in the last,
When he had carried Rome and that we look'd
For no less spoil than glory, —

Auf. There was it,
For which my sinews shall be stretch'd upon
him. 45

At a few drops of women's rheum, which are
As cheap as lies, he sold the blood and labour
Of our great action. Therefore shall he die,
And I'll renew me in his fall. But, hark!

*Drums and trumpets sound, with great
shouts of the People.*

1. *Con.* Your native town you enter'd like a post, 50
And had no welcomes home; but he returns,
Splitting the air with noise.

2. *Con.* And patient fools,
Whose children he hath slain, their base throats
tear
With giving him glory.

3. *Con.* Therefore, at your vantage,
Ere he express himself, or move the people 55
With what he would say, let him feel your sword,
Which we will second. When he lies along,
After your way his tale pronounc'd shall bury
His reasons with his body.

Sc. VI *The Tragedy of Coriolanus* 163

Auf. Say no more.
Here come the lords. 60

Enter the Lords of the city.

All the Lords. You are most welcome home.

Auf. I have not deserv'd it.
But, worthy lords, have you with heed perused
What I have written to you?

Lords. We have.

1. Lord. And grieve to hear't.
What faults he made before the last, I think
Might have found easy fines; but there to end 65
Where he was to begin, and give away
The benefit of our levies, answering us
With our own charge, making a treaty where
There was a yielding, — this admits no excuse.

Auf. He approaches; you shall hear him. 70

*Enter Coriolanus, marching with drum and colours;
Commoners being with him.*

Cor. Hail, lords! I am return'd your soldier,
No more infected with my country's love
Than when I parted hence, but still subsisting
Under your great command. You are to know
That prosperously I have attempted and 75
With bloody passage led your wars even to
The gates of Rome. Our spoils we have brought.

Do more than counterpoise a full third part
 The charges of the action. We have made peace
 With no less honour to the Antiates 80
 Than shame to the Romans; and we here deliver,
 Subscrib'd by the consuls and patricians,
 Together with the seal o' the Senate, what
 We have compounded on.

Auf. Read it not, noble lords;
 But tell the traitor, in the highest degree 85
 He hath abus'd your powers.

Cor. "Traitor!" How now!

Auf. Ay, traitor, Marcius!

Cor. "Marcius!"

Auf. Ay, Marcius, Caius Marcius! Dost thou think
 I'll grace thee with that robbery, thy stolen name,
 Coriolanus, in Corioli? 90
 You lords and heads o' the state, perfidiously
 He has betray'd your business, and given up,
 For certain drops of salt, your city Rome,
 I say "your city," to his wife and mother;
 Breaking his oath and resolution like 95
 A twist of rotten silk, never admitting
 Counsel o' the war, but at his nurse's tears
 He whin'd and roar'd away your victory,
 That pages blush'd at him and men of heart
 Look'd wond'ring each at others.

Cor. Hear'st thou, Mars?

Auf. Name not the god, thou boy of tears!

- Cor. Ha ! 101
- Auf. No more.
- Cor. Measureless liar, thou hast made my heart
 Too great for what contains it. "Boy!" O
 slave!
- Pardon me, lords, 'tis the first time that ever 105
 I was forc'd to scold. Your judgements, my grave
 lords,
 Must give this cur the lie; and his own notion —
 Who wears my stripes impress'd upon him, that
 Must bear my beating to his grave — shall join
 To thrust the lie unto him. 110
1. Lord. Peace, both, and hear me speak.
- Cor. Cut me to pieces, Volscs; men and lads,
 Stain all your edges on me. "Boy!" False
 hound!
- If you have writ your annals true, 'tis there,
 That, like an eagle in a dove-cote, I 115
 Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli;
 Alone I did it. "Boy!"
- 4uf. Why, noble lords,
 Will you be put in mind of his blind fortune,
 Which was your shame, by this unholy brag-
 gart, 119
 'Fore your own eyes and ears?
- ! Consp. Let him die for't.
the people. Tear him to pieces! Do it pre-
 ently! — He kill'd my son! — My daughter!

— He kill'd my cousin Marcus! — He kill'd
my father!

2. *Lord.* Peace, ho! no outrage: peace! 125

The man is noble and his fame folds in
This orb o' the earth. His last offences to us
Shall have judicious hearing. Stand, Aufidius,
And trouble not the peace.

Cor. O that I had him,
With six Aufidiuses or more, his tribe, 130
To use my lawful sword!

Auf. Insolent villain!

All Consp. Kill, kill, kill, kill him!

*Both the Conspirators draw and kill Coriolanus,
who falls: Aufidius stands on' him.*

Lords. Hold, hold, hold, hold!

Auf. My noble masters, hear me speak.

1. *Lord.* O Tullus!

2. *Lord.* Thou hast done a deed whereat valour will
weep.

3. *Lord.* Tread not upon him. Masters all, be
quiet; 135

Put up your swords.

Auf. My lords, when you shall know — as in this
rage,

Provok'd by him, you cannot — the great danger
Which this man's life did owe you, you'll rejoice
That he is thus cut off. Please it your honours
To call me to your Senate, I'll deliver 141

Myself your loyal servant, or endure
Your heaviest censure.

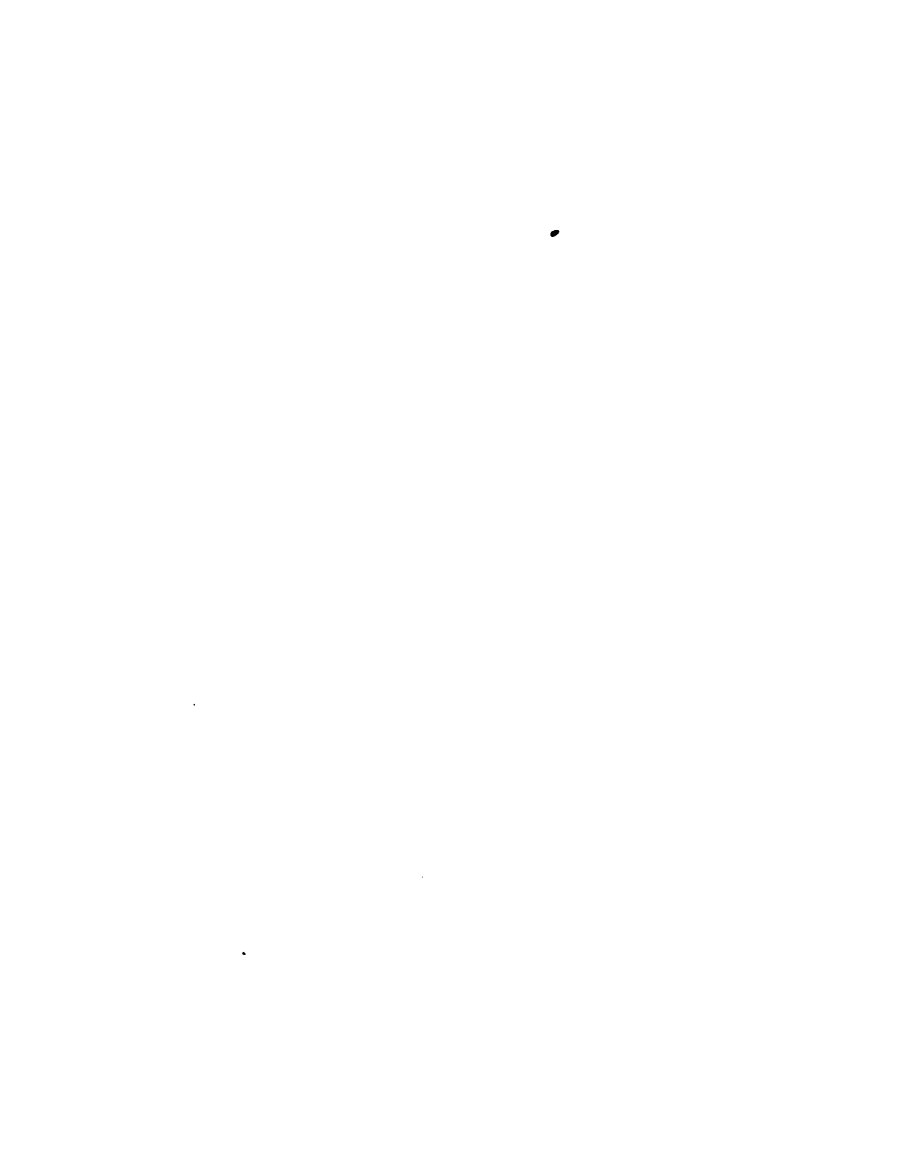
1. *Lord.* Bear from hence his body ;
And mourn you for him. Let him be regarded
As the most noble corse that ever herald 145
Did follow to his urn.

2. *Lord.* His own impatience
Takes from Aufidius a great part of blame.
Let's make the best of it.

Auf. My rage is gone,
And I am struck with sorrow. Take him up.
Help, three o' the chiefest soldiers ; I'll be one. 150
Beat thou the drum, that it speak mournfully.
Trail your steel pikes. Though in this city he
Hath widowed and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury,
Yet he shall have a noble memory. 155
Assist.

*Exeunt, bearing the body of Coriolanus. A dead
march sounded.*





Notes

Act First. Scene i. The division into acts is made in the first Folio, but only the first scene division is there indicated. A list of *Dramatis Personæ* was first given by Rowe, and the scene settings are mainly due to Rowe and Pope.

I. i. 25. rakes. "As lean as a rake" is proverbial. Cf. Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales*, A, 287, "As lene was his hors as is a rake."

I. i. 29. he's a very dog to the commonalty. Cf. *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, II. iii. 11-12. "He is a stone, a very pebble stone, and has no more pity in him than a dog."

I. i. 39. he did it to please his mother. Plutarch says, "the only thing that made him to love honour, was the joye he sawe his mother dyd take of him."

I. i. 112. Which ne'er came from the lungs. Not a cordial but a satirical smile.

I. i. 124. 'Fore me. A very mild oath. Parliament passed an act in 1606 to prevent the abuse of God's name in stage plays. In several instances the Folio softens or omits oaths found in the quartos.

I. i. 130. You'st. A provincial or colloquial form.

I. i. 163. rascal. A lean ill-conditioned deer. Worst in blood to run. In the poorest state for running.

I. i. 178-180. Your virtue is . . . justice did it. You make a point of upholding the man who has been dis-

graced by his acts and of railing at the law under which he is adjudged guilty.

I. i. 186. **With every minute you do change a mind.** Cf. the marginal gloss in Plutarch, "See the fickle mindes of common people."

I. i. 197. **side factions.** Take part with factions.

I. i. 203. **quarter'd slaves.** Slaves who should be cut in quarters. For this anticipatory use of the perfect participle compare Keats's *Isabella*, XXVII:

So the two brothers and their murder'd man
Rode past fair Florence.

I. i. 206. **they lack discretion.** Lacking discretion, which, according to the proverb, is the better part of valor, they might be expected to possess courage.

I. i. 209. **sigh'd forth proverbs.** Cf. Bobadil's ridicule of Downright in Jonson's *Every Man in His Humour*, I. iv, "He has not so much as a good phrase in his belly, but all old iron, and rusty proverbs."

I. i. 215. **generosity.** Those of noble birth.

I. i. 219. **Five tribunes.** Cf. Plutarch: "These persuasions [the arguments of Menenius] pacified the people, conditionally, that the Senate would graunte there should be yerely chosen five magistrates, which they now call *Tribuni Plebis*, whose office should be to defend the poore people from violence and oppression. So Iunius Brutus, and Sicinius Vellutus, were the first Tribunes of the people that were chosen, who had only bene the causers and procurers of this sedition."

I. i. 224. **Win upon power.** Gain advantage over those *in authority*.

- I. i. 233. put you to't. Call forth your utmost ability.
- I. i. 281. How the dispatch is made. What form of commission the state gives the generals for this war.
- I. i. 282. More than his singularity. Apart from his characteristic behavior.
- I. ii. 9. press'd a power. Levied an army.
- I. ii. 15. preparation. Military force. Cf. *Othello*, I. iii. 221-222, "The Turk with a most mighty preparation makes for Cyprus."
- I. ii. 28. set down before's. Encamp against us.—for the remove. To raise the siege.
- I. iii. 16. bound with oak. Plutarch relates the incident: "A Romaine souldier being thrown to the ground even hard by him, Martius straight bestrid him, and slue the enemie with his owne handes that had before overthrown the Romaine. Here upon, after the battell was wonne, the Dictator dyd not forget so noble an acte, and therefore first of all he crowned Martius with a garland of oken boughs. For whosoever saveth the life of a Romaine, it is a manner among them, to honour him with such a garland."
- I. iii. 43. Than gilt his trophy. Wright explains *trophy* as "the ornaments of his tomb," but the word possibly means here a gilded monument raised in honor of his triumph; cf. *Henry V*, V. Prologue, 21.
- I. iii. 55, 56. fine spot. Valeria refers to the pattern of the embroidery. Cf. Desdemona's handkerchief "spotted with strawberries," *Othello*, III. iii. 435.
- I. iii. 92-94. yet, they say, . . . full of moths. An example of similar levity toward classical story may be found in the *Tempest*, II. i. 76 ff., "Not since widow Dido's"

time," etc. In both cases the effect is a touch of realistic characterization.

I. iii. 117. our better mirth. Our mirth which will be better without her.

I. iv. 14. The meaning is clear, but the use of a double negative, *nor* and *less*, is confusing, and has given rise to various emendations.

I. iv. 26. They do disdain us much beyond our thoughts. "So the Coriolans making small accompt of them that laye in campe before the cittie, made a salye out upon them, in the which at the first the Coriolans had the better, and drave the Romaines backe againe into the trenches." — PLUTARCH.

I. iv. 47. To the pot. To destruction. Cf. *The Man in the Moone*, 1609, Percy Society, No. LXXXIV, page 2: "all that hee can get, or borrow, goeth to the pot."

I. iv. 51. He is himself alone. Plutarch says, "he was entred the cittie with very fewe men to helpe him." Genest thought that Tate had made one considerable improvement on Shakespeare in *The Ingratitude of a Commonwealth* by representing Caius Marcius "as not being quite alone on this occasion."

I. iv. 53. sensibly outdares his senseless sword. He, though possessed of feeling, is braver than his sword which has no feeling.

I. iv. 57. Even to Cato's wish. In the mouth of Lartius this is of course an anachronism. Plutarch makes the remark on his own account: "For he was even such another, as Cato would have a souldier and a captaine to be: not only terrible, and fierce to laye about him, but to make the enemie afeard with the sounde of his voyce, and

grimness of his countenance." For *Cato's*, the Folio has *Catues*.

I. v. 7. *Of a dott.* Worth half a farthing.

I. vi. 16. *briefly.* A short time ago.

I. vi. 76. *O, me alone, make you a sword of me?* Many editors have considered this line obscure and in need of emendation. It makes, however, excellent and spirited sense as it stands in the Folio: *Oh me alone, make you a sword of me;* with a sense of exaltation excited by the instant response of the soldiers to his personal appeal, Coriolanus thinks of himself, borne on the shoulders of the troops, as an animated blade, singly invincible against the enemy. "Take me alone," the line means, as printed in the Folio, "and use me like a sword." The introduction of the interrogative mark, proposed by Capell, slightly alters the mood, but not the meaning.

I. viii. 4. *no and envy.* Hendiadys for envied (or hated) fame. Other cases of this figure are *noise and horn*, III. i. 95; *laud, glory and garb*, IV. vii. 46.

I. viii. 12. *whip of your bragg'd progeny.* Hector was the military leader of the Trojans, who were progenitors of the Romans.

I. viii. 15. *In your condemned seconds.* By your damned assistance. By increasing the fighting strength of Aufidius they had added to the disgrace of his defeat.

I. ix. 41-46. *May these same instruments . . . coverture for the wars!* Coriolanus, with characteristic dislike of popular applause, wishes martial instruments confined strictly to martial uses. If drums and trumpets, of which we expect stern sincerity, are prostituted to flattery, then let courts and cities, of which we ordinarily expect ~~less~~

candor, give themselves over wholly to hypocrisy. When the adulation of the city parasite is imitated upon the field of battle, then soldiers have ceased to be themselves, and may as well wear his silk as their steel.

I. ix. 55. give you truly. Estimate your virtues correctly.

I. ix. 57. means his proper harm. Intends injury to himself.

I. ix. 65. Caius Marcius Coriolanus. "And thereby it appeareth, that the first name the Romaines have, as Caius: was our Christian name now. The second as Martius: was the name of the house and familie they came of. The third, was some addition geven, either for some acte or notable service." — PLUTARCH.

I. ix. 72. undercrest your good addition. Wear the good title you have conferred upon me as a crest.

I. ix. 77. articulate. Draw up conditions of peace.

I. ix. 83-90. At a poor man's house, etc. Plutarch says, "an olde friende and hoste of mine, an honest wealthie man"; he places the incident before the surnaming of Coriolanus, which concludes this part of his narrative; and he gives no hint for the admired stroke, "*By Jupiter! forgot.*"

I. x. 5, 6. Condition! What good condition can a treaty find? Aufidius repeats the word in the sense intended by the soldier — *terms*; then in his question he plays on a second meaning — *quality or character*.

I. x. 12-24. Mine emulation . . . to Marcius. Coleridge thought the aspect of Aufidius here depicted must be *in nature* because it is in Shakespeare. He could not discover in himself, however, "any germ of possible feeling,

which could wax and unfold itself into such sentiment as this." Its dramatic function, he points out, is the "prevention of shock at the after change in Aufidius' character." — *Lectures upon Shakespeare.*

I. x. 25. Upon my brother's guard. Guarded by my brother.

I. x. 26. Against the hospitable canon. The law of hospitality forbids injuring an enemy who is in the position of a guest.

II. i. 26. the right-hand file. The patricians. On "the dignity of Files" see Peacham's chapter "Of Military Observations" in the *Compleat Gentleman*, 1634.

II. i. 32. little thief of occasion. Slight provocation.

II. i. 64. the ass in compound. A pun on the last syllables of Sicinius and Brutus. Wright observes that "Shakespeare was thinking of the little Latin he learnt at school, and the 'As in praesenti,' &c."

II. i. 69. map of my microcosm. My character as it presents itself to you. That the individual man images in miniature the universe was a notion worked hard by Shakespeare and his contemporaries.

II. i. 70. bisson conspectuities. Blind sights. The Folio has *beesome*, which may be a dialectic form. Mene-nius employs this "vile phrase," composed of an archaic and provincial word plus a coinage of his own, rather to deride than to enlighten the ignorance of the tribunes.

II. i. 76. legs. Bows. Cf. Jonson's *Silent Woman*, II. i, "Mute makes a leg."

II. i. 128. Galen. A now obvious anachronism; Galen lived in the second century A.D.

II. i. 214. change of honours. Variety of honours. Cf.

Ford's *Broken Heart*, IV. i, "Their very dreams present 'em choice of pleasures . . . increments of honours . . . change of garments . . . votes of people."

II. i. 227, 228. hors'd with variable complexions. Be-stridden by people of various sorts.

II. i. 250. Naples vesture of humility. Plutarch says, "the custome of Rome was at that time, that suche as dyd sue for any office, should for certen dayes before be in the market place, only with a poore gowne on their backes, and without any coate underneath, to praye the cittizens to remember them at the daye of election."

II. i. 272. put upon't. Urged to it.

II. ii. 24-26. Now, to seem to affect the malice . . . to flatter them for their love. Plutarch says in his Comparison of Alcibiades with Martius Coriolanus, "he is lesse to be blamed, that seeketh to please and gratifie his common people: then he that despiseth and disdaineth them, and therefore offereth them wrong and injurie, bicause he would not seeme to flatter them, to winne the more authoritie."

II. ii. 41. Having determin'd of the Volsces. Having come to a decision concerning them.

II. ii. 87, 88. It is held that valour is the chiefest virtue. Plutarch explains: "Now in those days, valliantness was honoured in Rome above all other vertues: which they called *Virtus*, by the name of vertue selfe, as including in that generall name, all other speciall vertues besides."

II. ii. 92. made a head. Raised an army.

II. ii. 95. Amazonian chin. Chin beardless like that of the female warriors.

II. ii. 105. He lurch'd all swords of the garland. He

outdid all others. For the bearing of this expression on the date of the play, see the Introduction.

II. ii. 107. **Speak him home.** Do him justice in words.

II. ii. 112. **it took.** Like a fatal disease marked by a plague spot, or like the influence of a malign spirit. Cf. *Hamlet*, I. i. 163, "No fairy takes."

II. ii. 115, 116. **painted with shunless destiny.** Wright compares the custom of painting plague-stricken houses with a red cross. Possibly there is a reminiscence also of the blood-painted doors by which the Israelites avoided the "shunless destiny" of the first-born of the Egyptians.

II. ii. 117. **struck.** As applied to a comet, *strike* has a technical sense. A comet strikes by malign influence. Cf. *Hamlet*, I. i. 162; *Winter's Tale*, I. ii. 201.

II. iii. 63, 64. **the virtues which our divines lose by them.** Our divines commend to their keeping virtues which, by forgetting, they lose.

II. iii. 102. **sworn brother.** *Fratres jurati* were those who had taken an oath to share each other's fortunes.

II. iii. 107. **be off to them.** Take off my hat to them.

II. iii. 122. **woolless toge.** The first Folio has *Woolvish tongue*, the second, *Woolvish gowne*. *Tongue* is generally agreed to be a printer's mistake for *toge*. If *wolvish* is retained, an allusion to the wolf in sheep's clothing is, understood; in which case one may detect in the word a kind of echo of the wolf that loves the lamb in II. i. 8, 9. The reading *woolless* is supported by the *napless vesture of humility*, II. i. 250.

II. iii. 227. **Enforce his pride.** Lay stress upon his pride.

III. i. 24. **Against all noble sufferance.** Beyond ~~the~~

endurance of the nobility. Shakespeare often uses an adjective to perform the office of the first part of a compound noun. Cf. *Lucrece*, 1096, *old woes*, i.e. woes of old people.

III. i. 62. **This was my speech.** The substance of this speech, with many particular phrases, is in Plutarch.

III. i. 89. **Triton of the minnows.** Spokesman of the small fry. Triton was Neptune's trumpeter.

III. i. 90. **from the canon.** A violation of propriety, contrary to law. The first Folio has Cannon, which is retained and defended in the Porter-Clarke edition: "That is, from the big gun — another anachronism which has lacked notice because commonly explained in the sense of canon as rule or law."

III. i. 95. **The horn and noise o' the monster's.** Coriolanus unites his two figures: the tribune, *Triton*, is the horn through which the multitude, *Hydra*, blows.

III. i. 103, 104. **the great'st taste Most palates theirs.** The predominant flavor is plebeian.

III. i. 154. **jump a body.** Subject it to hazard.

III. i. 213. **Bear him to the rock Tarpeian.** Plutarch says, "Whereupon Sicinius, the cruellest and stowtest of the Tribunes, after he had whispered a litle with his companions, dyd openly pronounce in the face of all the people, Martius as condemned by the Tribunes to dye. Then presently he commaunded the Ædiles to apprehend him, and carie him straight to the rocke Tarpeian, and to cast him hedlgon downe the same."

III. i. 275. **Do not cry havoc.** Do not give the signal for indiscriminate slaughter.

III. i. 304. **Clean kam.** All wrong.

III. i. 305. **Merely awry.** Entirely "twisted." *Merely* here, as elsewhere in Shakespeare, is much more emphatic than in our present usage, meaning rather *absolutely* than *only*.

III. ii. 9. **woollen vassals.** A slur at their coarse clothing.

III. ii. 52. **It lies you on.** It is incumbent on you.

III. ii. 78. **The construction is confused;** *which* is used loosely as a connective.

III. ii. 99. **unbarb'd sconce.** Unarmed head.

III. iii. 26, 27. **his worth Of contradiction.** His full proportion of contradiction.

III. iii. 32. **the poorest piece.** The smallest coin.

III. iii. 33. **bear the knave.** Allow himself to be called knave.

IV. i. 49. **of noble touch.** Of approved nobility — tried as gold is by the touchstone.

IV. iii. 48, 49. **in the entertainment.** Engaged for service.

IV. iv. 22. **interjoin their issues.** Unite their children in marriage.

IV. v. 47. **daws.** The daw was a proverbially foolish bird.

IV. v. 92, 93. **maims Of shame.** Shameful hurts.

IV. v. 115, 116. **I clip the anvil of my sword.** I embrace the man whom my sword has struck as the hammer does the anvil.

IV. v. 200. **cannibally given.** Inclined to cannibalism.

IV. v. 203. **made on.** Made much of.

IV. v. 222. **directitude.** Evidently a wild shot on the part of the servant; Malone proposed *discreditudo*, ~~which~~

is hardly necessary to bring out the lurking sense of the blunder.

IV. v. 225. **in blood.** In good condition.

IV. v. 238. **full of vent.** This disputed phrase has been explained as a hunting term, meaning *full of the excitement of the chase*. Wright points out that *spritely, waking, audible, and full of vent* are the opposites in inverse order of *mull'd, deaf, sleepy, insensible*; and he adds that "as 'mull'd' signifies 'flat, insipid,' 'full of vent' would seem to be effervescent, working ready to burst the cask, or full of scent."

IV. vi. 96. **apron-men.** Artisans and tradespeople who wore aprons.

IV. vi. 97. **the voice of occupation.** The will and vote of the working classes. Cf. Peacham's *Compleat Gentleman*, "Touching Mechanicall Arts and Artists, whosoever labour for their livelihood and gaine, have no share at all in Nobility or Gentry . . . Yea, if a Noble man, borne in captivity, or constrained through any other necessity, shall exercise any manuell occupation or Art, hee by the opinion of some, looseth his Nobility Civill, but not Christian, and shall at his returne be restored."

IV. vi. 100. **mellow fruit.** An allusion to the apples of the Hesperides sought by Hercules in one of his twelve labors.

IV. vi. 117. **fair hands.** A pretty piece of business.

IV. vi. 118. **crafted.** A nonce-word playing on crafts. Cf. *fidius'd*, II. i. 144.

IV. vii. 6. **your own.** Your own soldiers.

IV. vii. 34. **osprey to the fish.** The osprey was vulgarly thought to fascinate fish so that they turned up their *bellies and submitted unresistingly to be taken.*

IV. vii. 48, 49. **he has a merit To choke it in the utterance.** *It* refers to the "one of these" faults that Aufidius has just been enumerating which made Coriolanus feared, hated, and banished. Though in these special circumstances it is a fatal defect, it is but a spice in his disposition; to mention it, is but to remind one of his overshadowing merit. Wright says, "his merit was great enough to have prevented the sentence [of banishment] from being uttered"; to which the literalist might reply that it was *not*. His interpretation further necessitates an understood antecedent for *it*, in place of *one*, which seems adequate.

IV. vii. 49-50. **So our virtues . . . of the time.** The meaning is that we cannot be judges of our own virtues; they must be stamped with the approval of the society in which we live, before they can become current. Shakespeare seems much interested in what we may call the social sanctions of virtue in *Troilus and Cressida*. In the mood of Aufidius, Troilus asks: "What is aught, but as 'tis valu'd?" (II. ii. 52). Hector replies (II. ii. 53-56):

But value dwells not in particular will;
It holds his estimate and dignity
As well wherein 'tis precious of itself
As in the prizer.

Later in the play (III. iii. 95 ff.) Ulysses and Achilles discuss the same point.

IV. vii. 51-53. **And power . . . extol what it hath done.** A person who possesses power, though it merit commendation, cannot more speedily terminate its effectiveness than by praising what he has accomplished by it. Cf. *Troilus and Cressida*, I. iii. 241-242:

The worthiness of praise distains his worth,
If that the prais'd himself bring the praise forth.

V. i. 3. In a most dear particular. With a most personal fondness.

V. i. 63. sit in gold. Plutarch says that Coriolanus received the ambassadors "set in a chayer of state, with a marvelous and an unspeakable majestic."

V. ii. 20. subtle ground. Ground of a treacherous smoothness.

V. ii. 21, 22. I have tumbled past the throw . . . stamp'd the leasing. I have exaggerated in his praise, and have almost given currency to the lie.

V. ii. 89-91. I owe . . . Volscian breasts. Vengeance is in my own hands, but power of pardon I must receive from the Volscians.

V. iii. 41. I am out. I have forgotten my part. The expression is of frequent occurrence with reference to a speaker's slips of memory. Cf. *As You Like It*, IV. i. 75-76.

V. iv. 23. as a thing made for Alexander. As if made to represent Alexander the Great.

V. vi. 40. wag'd me with his countenance. Rewarded me with his favor.

V. vi. 58. After your way his tale pronounc'd. An account of his conduct given as you will give it.

V. vi. 67-68. answering us With our own charge. "Rewarding us with our own expences." — JOHNSON. In ll. 77-79 below, Coriolanus declares that the expedition has returned more than the expenses by a third.

V. vi. 107. his own notion. Knowledge, understanding.

Textual Variants

The text in the present edition is based on the first Folio, and the following list records the more important variants from that version.

- I. i. 35. [*2 Cit.*] All Ff.
58. *2 Cit.*] Ff. Most modern editors change to *1 Cit.* and throughout the rest of the scene.
95. stale] scale Ff.
119. crowned] crown'd Ff.
iii. 46. contemning. Tell] Contenning, tell Ff.
iv. 57. [Cato's] From Plutarch. Calues Ff.
vi. 59. Antiates] Antients Ff.
76. of me?] of me Ff.
ix. 46. coverture] overture Ff.
x. 22. embargements] embarquements Ff.
- II. i. 63. can't] can Ff.
70. bisson] beesome Ff.
i. 79. faucet] forset Ff.
181, etc. Caius Marcius] Martius Caius.
182. Coriolanus] Martius Caius Coriolanus Ff.
267. the] their Ff.
271. touch] teach Ff.
ii. 85. one on's] F₃; on ones F₁, 2.
iii. 21. auburn] F₄; Abram F₁.
122. woolless toge] Wooluish tongue F₁; Woolvish gowne F₂.
123. do] F₄; does F₁.
163. *Citizens*] *the Plebeians* Ff.

251-252. [And . . . censor] Globe Ed. after Plutarch; And Nobly nam'd, so twice being Censor, Ff.

- III. i. 91. good] God! Ff.
 92. reckless] wreaklesse Ff.
 129. motive] native Ff.
 131. bisson multitude] Bosome-multiplied Ff.
 143. Where one] Whereon Ff.
 181. *Citizens*] *Plebeians* Ff.
 184. [*Citizens*] *All* Ff.
 237. *Com.*]F₂; Corio F₁.
 238. *Cor.*] Mene. Ff.
 240. [*Men.*] Ff. *omits*
- ii. 21. thwartings] things Ff.
 32. herd] heart Ff.
 113. choir'd] quier'd Ff.
- iii. 36. Throng] Through Ff.
 130. not] but Ff.
- IV. i. 4. extremity] F₂; extremities F₁.
 iv. 23. hate] have Ff.
 v. 237. spritely, waking] sprightly walking Ff.
 vi. 4. hurry, here do] hurry. Here do we Ff.
 vii. 28. yield] yeelds Ff.
 49. virtues] Vertue Ff.
 55. falter] fouler Ff.
- V. i. 16. wreck'd fair] wrack'd for Ff.
 ii. 17. magnified] verified Ff.
 80. our] F₄; your F₁.
 iii. 48. prate] pray Ff.
 63. holp] hope F.
 vi. 116. Flutter'd] F₃; Flatter'd F₁, 2.

Glossary

- abated, humbled**; III. iii. 132.
absolute, complete, perfect; IV. v. 142.
addition, title; I. ix. 66.
advanc'd, raised; II. i. 178.
affects, aims at, desires; III. iii. 1.
allowance, admittance, approval; III. ii. 57.
anon, at once; II. iii. 149.
Antiates, people of Antium; III. iii. 4.
appear'd, made apparent; IV. iii. 9.
apron-men, see note, IV. vi. 96.
aptness, readiness; IV. iii. 24.
articulate, draw up articles; I. ix. 77.
atone, be reconciled; IV. vi. 72.
- bale, injury, wrong**; I. i. 167.
battle, troops drawn up in order for combat; I. vi. 51.
bencher, magistrate, senator; II. i. 92.
bewray, disclose; V. iii. 95.
billeted, enrolled; IV. iii. 48.
bisson, purblind; II. i. 70; III. i. 191.
bolted, sifted, choice; III. i. 322.
bonneted, took off the bonnet; II. ii. 30.
botcher's, a botcher is one who mends old clothes; II. i. 98.
briefly, a short time since; I. vi. 16.
bulk, projecting part of a shop; II. i. 226.
bussing, kissing; III. ii. 75.
- carbonado, a piece of meat slashed across for cooking**
IV. v. 199.

- cautelous, crafty**; IV. i. 33.
censure, judgment; I. i. 272; **condemnation**; III. iii. 46.
cog, cheat; III. ii. 133.
coign, a projection from a building, a cornerstone; V. iv. 1.
companions, fellows (in the contemptuous sense); IV. v. 14.
composition, agreement; III. i. 3.
compounded, agreed; V. vi. 84.
condition, character, quality; I. x. 6.
confound, consume; I. vi. 17.
conies, rabbits; IV. v. 226.
conspicuities, faculties of sight; II. i. 70.
contriv'd, plotted; III. iii. 63.
convented, assembled; II. ii. 58.
coy'd, disdained; V. i. 6.
crack, little rogue; I. iii. 74.
cranks, windings; I. i. 141.
cry, pack; III. iii. 120.
- dear, vitally important, coming home to one intimately**;
 V. i. 3.
- debile, weak**; I. ix. 48.
demerits, deserts; I. i. 276.
determine, end; III. iii. 43; V. iii. 120.
Deucalion, the classical Noah; II. i. 102.
directitude, see note, IV. v. 222.
disease, disturb; I. iii. 117.
disbench'd, drove from the seat; II. ii. 75.
dispropertied, abrogated; II. i. 264.
doit, half a farthing; I. v. 7.
dotant, dotard; V. ii. 47.
- embargements, preventives**; I. x. 22.
empiricuttic, empirical; II. i. 128.
end, garner; V. vi. 37.

enforce, press hard; III. iii. 3.
engine, machine; V. iv. 19.
entertainment, service; IV. iii. 49.
envy, hatred; III. iii. 3, etc.
exposture, exposure; IV. i. 36.

factionary, partisan; V. ii. 30.
fatigate, fatigued; II. ii. 121.
favour, countenance; IV. iii. 9.
fidius'd, i.e. Aufidiused, beaten; II. i. 144.
flamens, priests; II. i. 229.
flaw, gust of wind; V. iii. 74.
fob off, put aside craftily; I. i. 97.
fond, foolish; IV. i. 26.
foxship, cunning; IV. ii. 18.

Galen, the great medical authority who lived in the second century; II. i. 128.

gave, informed; IV. v. 157.
generosity, nobility; I. i. 215.
gentry, inherited rank; III. i. 144.
give, represent; I. ix. 55.
God-den, good even; II. i. 103.
gratify, thank, reward; II. ii. 44.
grief-shot, stricken with grief; V. i. 44.
guardant, on guard; V. ii. 68.

head, army; II. ii. 92.
home, adequately; II. ii. 107.
horse-drench, horse medicine; II. i. 130.

Jack, impudent fellow; V. ii. 67.
jump, chance, risk; III. i. 154.

kam, crooked; III. i. 304.

- leads**, lead roofs; II. i. 227.
leasing, lying; V. ii. 22.
legs, bows; II. i. 76.
limitation, appointed time; II. iii. 146.
lockram, a kind of linen cloth; II. i. 225.
longs, belongs; V. iii. 170.
lurch'd, robbed; II. ii. 105.
- Malkin**, wench; II. i. 224.
mammock'd, tore to bits; I. iii. 71.
mankind, masculine; IV. ii. 16.
memory, memorial; IV. v. 77.
merely, absolutely, entirely; III. i. 305.
microcosm, little world; see note, II. i. 69.
moe, more; II. iii. 132.
monster'd, made monstrous; II. ii. 81.
motion, motive, II. i. 55: interposition; II. ii. 57.
mountebank, win by the tricks of a mountebank; III. ii. 132.
movers, loafers and thieves; I. v. 5.
mull'd, dulled, insipid; IV. v. 239.
mummers, masqueraders; II. i. 83.
muniments, supports; I. i. 122.
murrain, a plague afflicting animals; I. v. 3.
muse, wonder; III. ii. 7.
- napless**, threadbare; II. i. 250.
nervy, sinewy; II. i. 177.
nicely-gawded, carefully decorated or painted; II. i. 233.
notion, understanding, knowledge; V. vi. 107.
- object**, sight, spectacle; I. i. 21.
occupation, trade; IV. vi. 97.
o'er-beat, overpower; IV. v. 137.
o'er-peer, rise above; II. iii. 128.

- office**, restrain by virtue of office; V. ii. 68.
offices, rooms used for domestic services; I. i. 141.
on, on's, on't, of, of his, of it.
opinion, reputation; I. i. 275.
opposite, enemy; II. ii. 23.
ordinance, rank; III. ii. 12.
ostentation, demonstration — with no suggestion of disparagement; I. vi. 86.
- palates**, tastes of; III. i. 104.
part, side, party; I. x. 7.
particular, personal; IV. v. 92, etc.
passable, of power to secure admission; V. ii. 13.
passing, exceedingly; I. i. 207.
physical, remedial, wholesome; I. v. 19.
pick, pitch; I. i. 204.
points, commands; IV. vi. 125.
poll, number; III. i. 134.
poll'd, shorn; IV. v. 215.
portance, behavior; II. iii. 232.
ports, gates; I. vii. 1.
post, messenger; V. vi. 50.
potch, strike; I. x. 15.
pound up, shut in; I. iv. 17.
power, army; I. ii. 9.
practice, plot, evil contrivance; IV. i. 33.
preparation, military force; I. ii. 15.
press'd, forced into military service; I. ii. 9.
progeny, lineage; I. viii. 12.
proper, own; I. ix. 57.
provand, provender; II. i. 267.
psalteries, stringed instruments resembling the zither;
V. iv. 52.
putting on, instigation; II. iii. 260.

quarry, heap of the slain; I. i. 202.

rapture, fit; II. i. 223.

rascal, deer in ill condition; see note, I. i. 163.

receipt, what is received; I. i. 116.

reckless, heedless, foolish; III. i. 92.

rectorship, guidance; II. iii. 213.

reechy, smoky, dirty; II. i. 225.

rejourn, adjourn; II. i. 79.

request, popularity, favor; IV. iii. 37.

require, request; II. ii. 160.

rheum, moisture, tears; V. vi. 46.

roted, memorized; III. ii. 55.

rub, obstacle — from the game of bowls; III. i. 60.

sackbuts, instruments like trombones; V. iv. 52.

scaling, weighing; II. iii. 257.

sconce, head; III. ii. 99.

scotch'd, gashed; IV. v. 198.

season'd, established and approved by time; III. iii. 64.

seld-shown, seldom shown; II. i. 229.

sensibly, being capable of feeling; I. iv. 53.

shent, reproached; V. ii. 104.

side, faction, party; IV. vi. 151.

single, weak; II. i. 40.

sithence, since; III. i. 47.

sowl, drag by the ears; IV. v. 214.

spices, flavors, traces; IV. vii. 46.

stem, the forward part of a vessel; II. ii. 111.

stitchery, stitching; I. iii. 75.

stout, proud; III. ii. 78.

stoutness, stubbornness; III. ii. 127.

subtle, smooth and treacherous; V. ii. 20.

sufferance, suffering; I. i. 23.

- tag, rabble; III. i. 248.**
take in, conquer; I. ii. 24; III. ii. 59.
target, shield; IV. v. 126.
tent, probe, cure; I. ix. 31; III. i. 236.
tetter, infect as with a disease of the skin; III. i. 79.
toge, toga; II. iii. 122.
took, blasted; II. ii. 112.
touch, quality tried as by the touchstone; IV. i. 49.
Triton, the trumpeter of Neptune; III. i. 89.
- unbarb'd, bare, unarmed; III. ii. 99.**
undercrest, wear as a crest; I. ix. 72.
unscann'd, unconsidered; III. i. 313.
- vail, lower; III. i. 98.**
vantage, profit, opportunity; I. i. 164.
vaward, van; I. vi. 53.
vengeance, deucedly (the word is used as an adverb);
 II. ii. 6: the deuce, III. i. 262.
vent, see note, IV. v. 238.
voices, votes; II. ii. 144.
- wealsmen, statesmen, politicians; II. i. 60.**
well-found, fortunate; II. ii. 48.
whip, leader; I. viii. 12.
withal, with; III. i. 142.
wot, know; IV. v. 171.
wreak, revenge; IV. v. 91.









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